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GEN. McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Concentration of Rebel Forces on the James River.

A Large Army Between Richmond and the Appomattox.

Efforts of the Rebels to Disguise the Movement.

Everything Quiet with the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 29.

Dr. WILLIAMS, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, and who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, one thousand rebel troops passed through that town, daily on their way to Richmond, and more were on their way. The Doctor's window overlooked the railroad and depôt, giving him a good opportunity of ascertaining what was going on there. The troops came from James Island and Eastern Georgia. Among other facts the Doctor ascertained was that 11,000 troops were at Charlottesville, waiting transportation to Richmond; that 30,000 conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportionate number in the other extreme Southern States. He heard the Adjutant of Col. GOODWIN, who commands the post of Salisbury, and who had just come from Richmond, state that the Adjutants of Gen. HILL told him that the rebels had 173,000 troops engaged in the battle of seven days. He was accompanied by Dr. STONE who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement so far as relates to the movements of troops. On their way to Richmond they passed large trains of empty cars on their way South. If their statements are true, and there is every reason to believe they are, it shows the rebels are staking their all in this State by concentrating within its borders an overwhelming force.

Gen. McCLELLAN spent the entire day yesterday in visiting the different hospitals, speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded, and seeing that their wants were properly attended to.

The boats to-day brought down 495 wounded from Richmond, leaving about 700 yet to come.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 28.

Some days ago, as was reported, I learned that there was a large rebel force of infantry, cavalry and artillery being concentrated in the neighborhood of Petersburgh, and along the banks of the James River, between the junction of the Appomattox and James River and Richmond.

On Friday, the 25th, when the Union prisoners were being conveyed from Richmond to City Point, at every side track and turnout they passed trains of cars laden with rebel troops, headed toward Richmond; and some rebel officers offered as an apology for bringing down our prisoners on freight cars, that they were using all their passenger cars in moving troops to reinforce JACKSON. It is more than possible that this was a movement intended to disguise the fact that the rebels are now in strong force between Richmond and the Appomattox River, and still collecting forces and sending them in that direction. And what strengthens this opinion is the pains taken to inform our prisoners and officers in charge that the movement of troops was a reinforcement going to Stonewall JACKSON, and that no one knew where he was, but they knew how to reach him with reinforcements.

A mail steamer arrived this afternoon from Harrison's Landing, but brings no news.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival and Reception of Gen. Halleck—Significance of the Visit—Quiet in Camp.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Yesterday, Gen. McCLELLAN was visited by Gens. HALLECK and BURNSIDE. The distinguished officers, accompanied by Gen. COLLUM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK's Staff, and his Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived at Harrison's Landing, on board a transport, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon stepping ashore, they immediately procured a two-horse ambulance and were driven to McCLELLAN's headquarters. Their arrival was wholly unexpected, consequently created considerable surprise to the few who chanced to espy them. Arriving at headquarters, Gen. McCLELLAN was absent, but returned in a brief time, when the most cordial greeting was extended to the worthy heroes. Neither Gen. McCLELLAN nor any of his Staff were aware of their presence until they had made their appearance at his quarters. A lengthy and animated conversation between the several Generals ensued, but its purport, of course, could not be ascertained by those without the circle.

The presence of Gen. HALLECK here at this time has induced many to believe that events of importance will speedily transpire. Others deem it of little significance, and consider that to ascertain by personal observation the strength and efficiency of the force over which he has control, is among the first duties of a General.

Indications do not favor any immediate advance movements on our part. We are too far removed from the enemy to become acquainted, through means formerly employed, with the details of his movements. It may be safely asserted, however, that he will not venture a great way from his capital. Reconnoissances already made have led to the discovery of rebels in small force in the vicinity of City Point. Volumes of smoke arising, probably from camp-fires, have also been noticed issuing from the woods, two or three miles in the rear of City Point, between it and Petersburgh.

Yesterday, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's Corps d'Armee was reviewed by himself and Gen. McCLELLAN. On account of the oppressive heat, the day was not so favorable for the ceremony as it otherwise might have been. But notwithstanding this inconvenience, the troops presented a fine appearance, and showed by their movements that the merit attached to the corps has not been misplaced. This portion of the army boasts not only of a superior and skillful commander, but of brave and true soldiers. Gen. PORTER was attended by the members of his Staff, each one of whom has signally distinguished himself by his military and courageous conduct upon the field of battle.

If, in consequence of not being familiar with the duties required, uninitiated persons should suppose that Assistant Adjutant-Generals have an abundance of spare time, and hold, upon the whole, a very desirable office, by coming out here, and observing for themselves, they will readily become convinced that they have formed an erroneous opinion. Even in time of quiet, as at present, those officers are besieged from early morn till late eve by numerous parties, upon a variety of business, thus keeping them upon the spring almost continually. It is seldom that we call upon an Assistant Adjutant-General and find him unengaged. The immense amount of work they perform during a single day would astonish the veteran accountant of any large wholesale establishment. Their duties are certainly arduous, and the position they hold is a responsible one.

Nothing of late has been heard of the rebels firing upon our vessels passing up and down the river. The gunboats have effectually silenced that method of warfare, and are now ready, under the directions of the able Commodore WILKES, to demolish any earthwork that the rebels may deem it prudent to erect on either bank of the James this side of Fort Darling. WHIT.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Distinguished Arrivals at Old Point—Arrival of Sick and Wounded Prisoners from Richmond—State of Richmond—Cost of Living—"Contrabands" Flocking—Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Pope's Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Those who are given to hero-worship have abundant opportunity of indulging in it at this place, as not a day passes but we have to greet some distinguished individual or other. The *Hero* arrived last evening, bearing a whole batch of high-sounding names, from Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters to Washington. They were the following: Gens. HALLECK, BURNSIDE, DIX, MEIGS, (Q. M.,) PARKE, RENO STEVENS and CULLUM. What it all means we outsiders can only guess at, but when a number of such heads are put together we may depend upon it it amounts to something.

The *Commodore*, *Kennebec* and *State of Maine* arrived here this morning with sick and wounded Union soldiers, prisoners from Richmond. These soldiers all reiterate what we had heard before of the horribly filthy condition of the tobacco-house prisons in which they were confined, and declared that officers and men were completely covered with vermin. They do not charge their rebel keepers with any apparently intentional cruelty, but think they were glad enough to get rid of our sick and wounded, as they had more than sufficient to do in attending to their own. They describe Richmond as one vast, pestilential lazar-house, and say that if it escapes a plague it can be only by a miracle—for every house is festering with disease and corruption—physical and moral. They all agree, however, that while they have met symptoms of mercy and kindly feeling among their rebel antagonists in arms, the civilians—especially the women—are incarnate devils to our wounded and helpless soldiers, and would hang them far more readily than they would administer to their comfort.

A number of Richmond papers were found among these wounded men, and, as usual, filled with all the vile abuse and atrocious lying against our Government, and army, and institutions, for which these little dirty ghosts of journals, printed upon one small leaf of bad paper, have become so famous. The soldiers handed them to us almost reproachfully, wondering, and with much reason, what object our Northern papers can have in giving world-wide publicity to infamous libels that would die in their own stench, unknown and unheard-of, but for the currency we so unwisely give them. Why, for instance, should the ribald speculations of some drunken scribbler in Richmond or Petersburgh be paraded at full length, and uncontradicted, in the columns of the TIMES, or any other respectable Northern paper? Wise men may laugh at them, but fools are impressed, and fools vastly predominate in this motley world.

In telling one of the soldiers that I wondered how the rebels managed to keep up at all under such high rates of living, he said he wondered so, too, and handed me the following list of what he had himself paid or seen paid for various articles in Richmond: Milk, 25 cents per pint; common molasses, $1 per quart; Rio coffee, $1 50 per pound; half-pound loaf, 15 cents; coarse sugar, 50 cents per pound; butter, $1 per pound; onions, 10 cents a piece; pies, 30 cents a piece; salt, 75 cents per pound; eggs, 75 cents per dozen; tomatoes, 75 cents per dozen; peaches, 75 cents per dozen; tea, $7 *per pound!* boots, $30; common army brogans, $9. This looks very much like approaching the "last ditch."

The *South America* came in last evening with a large quantity of contrabands, and immediately took her departure to some unknown part, but supposed to be Harrison's Landing. There is not a man in the army, with whom I have conversed, but is delighted at the idea of seeing rebel property, at last, put to the legitimate use of aiding us, and saving the bones and sinews of our men, and these late orders of Gen. POPE have created the wildest enthusiasm. "That's the talk"—"Now we are going at it in earnest"—"The war would have been over if we had done that at first"—are exclamations that meet one at every turn. Let rebellious subjects in this part of the world be treated a little more after the *Popsik* plan, and—take my word for it—you will find few *protestants* among loyalists at any rate, either in or out of the army. All quiet up the James River. NEMO.

Exchange of Prisoners—Lists of Sick and Wounded—Dr. Gilbert—Army Sutlers—Interesting Account of Dr. Denniston—Removal of Secesh Prisoners from Fort Delaware.

OLD POINT, Monday, July 28, 1862.

The event of the last few days has been the constant arrival of our sick and wounded prisoners who have been returned from Richmond. The rapidity with which they come, and in such large numbers, coupled with the fact that many of the convalescent (often as many as one-third) are detained here to join their regiments, make it very difficult indeed to obtain *accurate* lists at this point, on the immediate arrival of a vessel. For instance, out of a list of four hundred names that we may send on—and who are supposed to be going North—one hundred and fifty may be detained here to rejoin their regiments, thus creating false impressions and much confusion at home among their relatives and friends.

To obviate the difficulty, Dr. GILBERT, the new Medical Director at this post—who is making every effort to fulfill the arduous duties of his position—met the representatives of the various leading journals at the Hygeia Hotel last evening, and made arrangements by which the Associated Press will hence forth supply lists to all the papers, from accurate documents in the office of the Medical Director—thus ensuring uniformity and correctness, though at the expense of a little delay of only a few hours.

It is gratifying to hear that the sickness which prevailed to so great an extent among our army, on their first arrival at the James River from the Chickahominy swamps, and after that terrible week's work, is fast disappearing, and our men are becoming as strong, healthy and hopeful as ever. Rest, purer air and better food are rapidly producing their effects; and, in the latter respect, there should be no lack, judging at least by the whole cargoes of good things which have been dispatched to Harrison's Landing lately. Sutlers are, after all, indispensable adjuncts to an army, and are baneful only when they abuse their calling by extortion—a crime which should be, if it is not, remediable by the Colonel of each regiment, and most severely punished.

Severe animadversions have been heard upon the comments made, from time to time, by your correspondent, against some of the men who go by the name of sutlers, but who are in reality only peddling, pettifogging hucksters, bent upon nothing but downright plunder. Were I to recount all that our soldiers have related of these men, and their deception and rapacity, it would be found that no strictures could be made severe enough. It would, however, be highly absurd and unjust to class under the same category all those engaged in supplying the personal wants of our soldiers. Such men as H. M. MANUS & SON, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania and Tenth New-York; W. C. HAMILTON, of the Burnside Expedition; JERRY McKIBBIN, of the Second, Third and Twelfth Regular Infantry; CHARLES GALLAGHER, of BAKER's California Regiment, and many others I might name, are all known as gentlemen of great energy, respectability, usefulness and integrity, and might well feel aggrieved if finding their names associated with those who are degrading the indispensable avocation of an army sutler.

The newspapers, some days ago, had an account of the melancholy death of Dr. DENNISTON, of the general hospital at Harrison's Landing, who was drowned in the James River. It has been my pleasure to form the acquaintance of his senior officer, Dr. A. J. BERRY, of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, a well-known and respected resident of Brooklyn, who is just returning home on leave of absence from the utter physical prostration caused by the terrible exertions of a whole year of duty in the field—exertions quite unbefitting a gentleman of his advanced years, no matter how brave, loyal and enthusiastic he may be—and Dr. BERRY is all these. The account which this gentleman gives of his noble young coadjutor—and none had a better opportunity of testing his merits—is such as will afford a pleasing, though mournful gratification to the host of friends who are, doubtless, at this moment, lamenting the untimely loss of that gallant young officer.

It was not until the Army of the Potomac had advanced as far toward Richmond as Fair Oaks—when the brave KEARNEY, with his Division, had won his way, in every battle, from Williamsburgh to the field of Fair Oaks—and when every eye was anxiously looking for the speedy capture of Richmond, that the General (in expectation of the same,) ordered Dr. BERRY to establish a Division Hospital near his head-quarters, in a little cottage which, from its picturesque position, was called "Rose Cottage Hospital." Here it was that Dr. BERRY came in contact with the noted philanthropist of Boston, Mr. RODGERS, and met the kind and accomplished Mrs. HARRIS of Philadelphia, both of whom had so bountifully supplied his hospital with all that was necessary to administer to the comfort of our suffering soldiers. Here it was, too, that Dr. BERRY was, for the first time, introduced to Dr. DENNISTON, by his friend Dr. PANCOAST, at that time acting as Medical Director of the Third Corps of Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

Dr. BERRY's first impression of his young coadjutor was of the most favorable description. To use his own words: "I felt that Providence had, at length, contributed to my comfort and the success of our institutions, by furnishing a companion modest in demeanor, amiable in disposition, perfectly competent as a surgeon and physician, and far above the many with whom I had hitherto been obliged to associate."

While the two surgeons were assiduously employed in their duties, the two armies were daily engaged in skirmishes, sometimes of a very desperate character, immediately in their advance. In one of these, in which Gen. SUMNER's Division and others were engaged, they found a hospital depôt established on the railroad just near them, and soon found the wounded collecting there in great numbers. Dr. DENNISTON at once asked permission to visit it with the other surgeons—a request which was readily complied with, and the whole staff, including Dr. BERRY, proceeded there, and rendered Dr. SIMMS all the aid they could, which was at that time invaluable. It was here that Dr. BERRY had, for the first time, an opportunity of fully testing the energy, skill, courage and humanity of his brave young assistant.

In a few days, to their great surprise, they were suddenly ordered to remove the hospital to some more distant point, toward the James River. Dr. DENNISTON here again rendered his valuable assistance in removing 600 sick and wounded of their division; and, after an arduous march at night among baggage-wagons, artillery, &c., they reached, at about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the spot to which they had been directed, a short distance from the bridge over White Oak Swamp. Here they again pitched their hospital-tents, and Dr. DENNISTON aided much in restoring quiet and administering to the poor sick and wounded soldiers.

It was not long they were thus permitted to rest, for, all day on Sunday, they observed an uninterrupted line of troops moving along and across the White Oak Bridge, and, for the first time, were informed that the hospital at Savage's Station—not more than three miles from them—was in the hands of the rebels and that the White House was burnt. Then came the appalling intelligence of a retreat—(appalling, because no officer was allowed to know it was part of a grand stragetic movement,)—and at 1 o'clock A. M., on Monday morning—after all the troops had passed and orders had been given by Gen. SUMNER to burn the bridge—they found that unless they could secure their retreat with 600 sick they would be taken prisoners. Owing to the great exertions of Dr. DENNISTON, Dr. BERRY was enabled, by 3 o'clock on Monday, to pass all his sick and wounded over in such ambulances as he could obtain, and—as too frequently occurs—these were sadly deficient. They managed to save their men, however, all but 8 or 10, who were left behind with plenty of stores, medicines and sufficient medical nurses, and who must have fallen into the hands of the rebels an hour and a half afterward.

After their train of ambulances had got across the swamp, the bridge was burnt, and Dr. DENNISTON once more busied himself in superintending the transportation of the sick and wounded to the James River, where they arrived at 4 P. M., expecting to find transports on which to embark. During the afternoon, hundreds of wounded found their way into CARTER's large house, where the necessary operations were performed: and Dr. BERRY says he never saw more consummate skill, self-possession and energy than were exhibited by Dr. DENNISTON on that trying occasion. Many a brave fellow, then saved, will lament when he hears the fate of one to whom he owes his life. Here Dr. BERRY and Dr. DENNISTON remained until they were again ordered to retreat further down the river, and, having parted, they saw no more of each other until they arrived at Harrison's Landing. Here they found themselves, after one of the most laborious marches on record, in charge of 1,117 sick and wounded soldiers of Gen. KEARNEY's Division, exposed to the rain, without tents, and obliged to sleep in ambulances. The effort was too great for both. The one contracted a disease which caused delirium and an untimely grave in the turbid waters of the James River; the other, worn out, but not dispirited, has gone to snatch that temporary repose which nature craves, to prepare his aged nerves for fresh struggles and fresh self-sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. This tribute was due to the memory of Dr. DENNISTON. It was only fair that those who love his memory should know how he lived and died in the cause of his country.

The *Coatzacoalcos*, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, the *Atlantic*, Capt. BABCOCK, and the *Merrimac* leave to-day for Fort Delaware, to bring away the secesh prisoners on their way to Richmond. Rather poverty stricken, on the part of the rebels, not to be able to bring away their own men even when we hand them over! Perhaps the London *Times* will find in this another proof of our becoming barbarians!

All quiet up the James River. NEMO.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Richmond as it Is—A Description of it by a Recently Paroled Union Prisoner.

We have been visited by a recently paroled Union prisoner, (Mr. CHAS. B. DENNY, Hospital Steward, Second Fire Zouaves, SICKLES' Brigade,) who has given us a statement of his experience while in the hands of the rebels. He was detailed by Dr. SIM, Medical Director of HOOKER's Division, to remain in the rear of our retreating army and assist Dr. JOHN J. McGOWAN, Surgeon of the Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, in ministering to the wants of our brave soldiers who were unable to march, owing to various diseases contracted in the swamps before Richmond.

Early on Sunday morning, June 29, when the rumbling of our retreating army wagons had long died in the distance, the prisoner, deeming capture a foregone conclusion, went out under a flag of truce to the enemy's lines, and surrendered himself and charge to the rebel General, HUGER. That officer treated them (the prisoners,) with the utmost respect.

After the preliminaries of surrender were gone through, Mr. DENNY was cited before Gen. MAGRUDER, who was surrounded by a numerous but rusty looking Staff. Conspicuous among them, especially for his rustiness, was HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, who asked him how the Irishmen could conscientiously fight against the South. The prisoner answered, "I speak to you, Sir, in the tongue of every Irishman, when I assure you that when the flag that has always afforded us an asylum and a home, is in peril, we will endeavor to preserve it at all hazards." Struck with the boldness of the reply, the Ex Secretary of the Treasury left the field to the quiet possession of his prisoner.

Next day he was brought to Richmond, where he was paraded, in company with his Colonel, WM. R. BREWSTER, Rev. Jos. O'HAGAN, his Chaplain, and Capt. M. W. BYRNES, Company A, same regiment, through the principal streets of the city. They were all subsequently brought before Gen. WINDER, who spoke in no very choice terms to the reverend gentleman, strongly denouncing all Christian clergymen in the North as being the cause of all their trouble. He, however, subsequently modified his tone, and acceded to a few reasonable requests.

Mr. DENNY was appointed by Gen. WINDER as Hospital Steward of the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to the Union arms in Richmond. While in that position he enjoyed a great many privileges, having an opportunity of going through the city almost *ad libitum*.

All business is suspended at 3 o'clock P. M., and for three hours all the men from 18 to 35 years of age drill. Very high premiums are offered for substitutes. Provisions in Richmond he quotes as follows: Butter, $1 25 per pound; sugar, $1 per pound; milk, 25 cents a quart; burnt rye, used instead of coffee, $1. Everything else in proportion. The city is one vast lazar-house, where King Death holds high carnival among rebel as well as Union forces; and should an opportunity rise the foreign population alone would subvert the frightful domination which spreads its pestilential pall over that doomed Capital.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pope's Departure for his Headquarters in the Field.

Occasional Skirmishing Near Gordonsville.

The Rebel General Ewell in the Vicinity with a Large Force.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, accompanied by his Staff, this morning proceeded to the headquarters of his Army in the Field. Before breaking up his headquarters here, Gen. POPE ordered that no passes to the lines of his army should be granted to others than those having official business there.

Gen. POPE has a larger force than the country generally is aware of, and will be pleased to extend the courtesies of his profession to Stonewall JACKSON, or any other rebel leader on the road to Richmond.

The First Connecticut Cavalry—SIGEL's advance—occupied Madison Court-house two days ago, and drove out the rebel cavalry, under ROBINSON. Our side sustained no loss. The rebels are said to be in force beyond the Rapidan, only scouting parties prowling on this side.

Our troops are foraging almost entirely on the country, according to POPE's order. The people all refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and say they will leave, but will first make desolate their homes.

WATERLOO, Va., Tuesday, July 29.

Scouting parties just returned report occasional skirmishing with the enemy near Orange Court-house, but without any definite results.

The rebel Gen. EWELL is reported to be in force from Orange Court-house, through Gordonsville to Stannardsville. His troops are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 men.

This force, however, does not secure the enemy's safety.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

A grand review of Gen. BANKS' army corps took place to-day, two miles from town. The weather was fine.

Several hours were occupied in the field, with evolutions and manœuvres by divisions. The whole review was creditable to various commanders, but showed the necessity of more frequent drills *en masse*. The magnificent artillery arm elicited warm applause from all observers.

The recent removal to more favorable grounds has benefited the health of the troops. There is considerable mortality and sickness in the Sixtieth New-York Regiment. The other regiments are improving in sanitary condition.

There is nothing of importance from the front to-day.

ORDER FROM GEN. SIGEL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, (Formerly belonging to Mountain Department,) SPEERYVILLE, Va., July 19, 1862.

The Commanding-General of this Corps orders that all commissioned officers and enlisted men whose leave of absence has expired, and all convalescents who are able to join their regiments, shall immediately join their respective regiment, battery or detachment, by way of Washington City, D. C., or they will be considered deserters, and dealt with accordingly.

All recruits enlisted for this Corps should be sent at once by way of Washington City to their regiments or batteries.

By command of Maj.-Gen. F. SIGEL.
T. A. MEYSENBURG, Ass't Adjutant-General.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY DASH.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 23, 1862.

Col. BRODHEAD, of the First Michigan Cavalry, is *our* ASHBY, and has made one of the most dashing and daring reconnoissances of the war. He was ordered on Saturday from Culpepper Court-house in command of his regiment and the Fifth New-York Cavalry, to the Rapidan ford, and to hold it till reinforced that evening by Gen. HATCH. He made the march in a driving rain and bivouacked on the farm of the rebel Col. TALIAFERRO; but Gen. HATCH found the roads impassable for his train, and returned, sending word to Col. BRODHEAD to push on to Orange Court-house and occupy that place, and that he would be there that evening. In the morning the river had swollen so that there was no ford; but Col. BRODHEAD swam the stream with his command, a feat never performed before, and which the inhabitants said was impossible in such a rapid current, and pushed on to Orange Court-house. Finding it occupied by rebel cavalry, he ordered a charge through the town, which was made with a hurrah, in a blinding rain under a scattering fire from the roads and railroad track, and the enemy fled.

Pickets were pushed out immediately to within three miles of Gordonsville, and on the road to Madison Court-house, to await Gen. HATCH's arrival. The enemy sent forces by rail from Gordonsville to drive in the pickets, which were reinforced; but the picket towards Madison Court-house was driven in, and brought word that the enemy were in force in that direction, and had encamped between Col. BRODHEAD and Gen. HATCH's troops, so that the former was apparently cut off. The Colonel then tried a ruse upon the enemy. He reinforced his pickets towards Gordonsville with nearly his entire force, and advanced them still further. That impressed them with the idea of a large force, and they sent for reinforcements. Our troops heard the cars go, and then moved half a mile still further up and tore up the railroad track, and in the pitch darkness, two hours after midnight, Col. BRODHEAD called in his gallant fellows and fell back on the Rapidan, his only chance being to place that river between his command and the enemy under EWELL. He reached the river and swam it without losing a man.

As soon as the enemy learned he was gone, they pushed on their infantry in masses, supposing they would certainly catch him at the river; but the bird had flown. Our boys came to the edge of the stream, and fired off at the enemy some of the carbines that had not been soaked in crossing, and then coolly camped in their sight, to their astonishment and wrath. Six of our men were wounded, but all were brought off safely. The return of the command was as if they had risen from the grave; for an old scout that Gen. HATCH had sent as a messenger to Col. BRODHEAD, returned saying *he could not cross the river*, and that Col. BRODHEAD was a "goner." He was, indeed, in a tight place—the enemy thousands strong in front, with a large force on both flanks, and a swollen river in his rear; but the audacity of his advance on Gordonsville, instead of falling back in the first place, saved him.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Grand Junction Reported to be in Possession of the Rebels.

Demonstrations on the Mobile and Ohio Road.

CAIRO, Monday, July 28.

A skirmish occurred at Bolivia, Tennessee, between our forces stationed there and a body of rebels, yesterday. No particulars have as yet been received. It is reported that *our forces have evacuated Grand Junction*, and that the place is now occupied by the rebels, and that they have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth.

CAIRO, Monday, July 28.

The steamer *City*, on her way from Memphis was fired on twice yesterday just before reaching Columbus.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 28.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cairo, says: The rebels have taken possession of Humboldt, and now hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that place. They have torn up the track some ten or twelve miles.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 29.

A dispatch received at headquarters to-day, says that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is again in running order—the rebels having done but little damage to it.

Rebel Clergymen Committed to Jail—Recruits for Morgan, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 29.

The three rebel clergymen, Revs. ELLIOTT, FORD and BALDWIN, of Nashville, sent by ANDY JOHNSON to Gen. BOYLE, arrived here this evening, and were committed to jail. They will be sent to the Indiana Penitentiary to-morrow.

The rebel Col. BULLITT, with two hundred recruits for Col. MORGAN, from Owen County, is reported as having passed through Flat Rock, Bourbon County, *en route* to the South.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has issued orders that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and that vendors refusing the current funds of the place shall forfeit half their cotton.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR FULTON.

Defeat and Rout of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, July 29.

Col. GUITAR, of the Ninth Missouri Regiment, reinforced by Lieut.-Col. SHAFFER and Maj. CLOPPER, of Morrill's Horse, and Maj. CALDWELL, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, yesterday, by PORTER and COBB, 900 strong, and after fighting till after 4 o'clock P. M., the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Col. GUITAR reports a loss of 45 killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. COBB is reported killed. Col. GUITAR resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan.

PATTEN, Mo., Sunday, July 27.

Lieut. CLIAVEAUX, with a company of State Militia, came upon a band of guerillas, 200 strong, from one of whom he had received information, five miles south of this place. He attacked and completely routed them, killing and wounding a number and taking Capt. PATTERSON, their leader, prisoner. He also took one other prisoner. Our loss was three wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 28.

The *Democrat* is informed on good authority that a party of four five mounted rebels started yesterday morning from Georgetown, twelve miles from St. Louis, and proceeded to Manchester, where they were joined by a similar party equal in number. The whole force then moved toward the Southwest, intending to join some guerrilla band or gathering corps of rebels. Mounted troops have been sent in pursuit.

LOYAL IRISH-AMERICANS IN ST. LOUIS.

The loyal Irish-Americans of St. Louis met in large numbers on Friday evening last, to express their opinion of those of their countrymen who had attempted to avoid the operation of Gov. GAMBLE's proclamation, by appealing to the British Consul for protection. The following were among the resolutions which they adopted:

Resolved, By the Irish residents of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, that we denounce the conduct of these men as cowardly, base and infamous; that they are unworthy of the name of Irishmen, and have entailed upon themselves a dishonor which will survive their wretched existence, and be visited upon their children to the remotest generation.

Resolved, That we are convinced, from satisfactory evidence, that most of the men who have thus claimed the protection of the English Government, and who are currently reported to be Irish, are in fact natives of England and Irish Orangemen, who have always been more English than the English; and the rest of them, though of Irish birth, are but the bastard offspring of English convicts and rebels, who, from time to time, have settled in Ireland, and assumed Irish names as a cover for their crimes or the baseness of their origin.

Resolved, That we, the Irish residents of St. Louis, embrace this occasion of renewing the expression of our unalterable attachment and loyalty to the Government, institutions and flag of the United States—that as our countrymen, during the American revolution, in the war of 1812, in the war with Mexico, and in the present wicked rebellion, gloriously attested their devotion to liberty, and their fidelity to this, the land of their adoption, by their sacrifices, their labors, their valor, and their blood profusely shed on every battle-field from Concord to Shiloh, and from New-Orleans to the City of Mexico, so do we freely and proudly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to the maintenance and defence of this great nation against the attacks of every foe, whether foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That shall England attempt any interference in our domestic concerns, we will, one and all, arm to oppose her, and shall urge on the United States Government to acknowledge the independence of Ireland.

A correspondent at New-Orleans writes the Boston *Traveller* that there is a probability that Gen. Phelps will be detached from that Department and sent North. His strong Anti-Slavery sentiments are said to be the reason for the change.

COUNTERFEITING.

Statistics of Frauds on Our Paper Currency.

Twelve-Thirteenths of Our Banks Have their Issues Counterfeited

Proportions of Altered, Spurious and Imitation Frauds in Circulation.

Six Thousand Varieties of Counterfeit Money.

DEFECTS OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY EXPOSED.

Startling Increase of Counterfeiting in Six Years.

A National Evil Demanding a National Remedy.

There are very few persons, if any, in the United States, who can truthfully declare their ability to detect at a glance any fraudulent paper money. So numerous are our Banks, and so varied the tricks of the counterfeiter, that even professional detectors of bad bills, brokers, bank tellers and others in the constant habit of handling large sums of money, are frequently imposed upon. Our "Counterfeit Detectors" have, within the last few years, increased in size, until their proportions rival our Family Bibles, and generally compel much more studious perusal. If a man offers a bill in payment for anything, it is a signal for the production of the inevitable volume. The merchant wades through the long list of "altered," "counterfeit," "spurious," "old plate," "broken bank," and a hundred other frauds, and if he fails to find a description of the proffered bill, concludes that it is good. Then if change is given, the purchaser must borrow the book and go through the same tedious process, in his turn, to prevent being imposed upon. So rapidly are these frauds in paper money produced, that in all our large cities the aid of the police and the telegraph is called into requisition to protect the merchant. Even the types and the printing-press, the police and the telegraph, are frequently too late for the shrewd counterfeiter, and in defiance of them all, the City is often flooded with a worthless issue before citizens can be put upon their guard. In spite of all precautions, every merchant has his pile of counterfeit money, and his hourly fear of having it increased. Our wives and daughters accept a bank-note from a stranger with fear and trembling, and the memories of our servants are taxed to recollect who gave them that last "bad bill." The poorer people are, the less likely are they to be able to avoid taking counterfeit money; while the poorest apple-woman is as good a judge as the best, of all the coins; it is only a privileged class who can rely to any extent upon their judgment of the genuineness of our paper currency.

Out of thirteen hundred and eighty-nine banks in the United States, only two hundred and fifty-three have escaped the attempts at imitation by one or another of the many species of frauds. And out of this two hundred and fifty-three, at least one hundred and forty-three are not worth counterfeiting, so that in round numbers, out of 1,389 bank note issues, but 100 are not counterfeited. The rule is, that the better the bank, the more the counterfeits. All the New-York City notes are counterfeited except three, and of these two are closing institutions, and one does not issue any notes! The only State (beside Iowa, which has but one bank) whose bank notes are not counterfeited, is Florida. The reason is plainly because the genuine notes of the four banks in that State are all of doubtful value. So in all the seceded States, where the paper currency is much depreciated, counterfeiting is at a low tide. Maryland has only four bank note issues not counterfeited out of 33, and of these four, one is at a heavy discount. The great State of Massachusetts, with her hundred and eighty-two banks, has only seven whose issues are not counterfeited. And yet, Massachusetts is the only State where there is an association for the prevention of counterfeiting! Of the two hundred and ninety-five banks in New-York State, the issues of only forty-five are not counterfeited. But, to see the extent of the evil in even more glaring light, let us look at the figures in tabular form, as follows:

TABULAR VIEW OF THE EXTENT OF COUNTERFEITING.

State.	No. of Banks.	No. whose issues are not counterfeited.	No. of latter not available for counters'g.
Maine	70	16	9‡
New-Hampshire	53	11	—
Vermont	43	4	—
Massachusetts	182	7	—
Rhode Island	93	4	4‡
Connecticut	75	3	—
New-York City	58	3	3‡
New-York State	295	45	25‡
New-Jersey	53	9	9‡
Pennsylvania	86	15	9‡
Delaware	13	2	2‡
Maryland	33	4	1*
Virginia	44	23	22*
North Carolina	16	0	0†
South Carolina	18	2	2†
Georgia	29	14	14*
Alabama	8	3	3*
Louisiana	12	3	3*
Ohio	27	0	—
Indiana	32	12	8*
Illinois	15	5	5*
Kentucky	11	3	3*
Tennessee	32	15	15*
Missouri	9	1	1*
Michigan	7	4	3*
Iowa	1	—	—
Wisconsin	72	35	8*
Florida	4	4	4§
Total	1,389	253	143

†Two closing, one don't issue notes.
‡Mainly closing Banks and notes at discount.
*All uncounterfeited issues of these States at a discount or worthless.
§One not in operation, and one of doubtful value.
‖Fifty per cent. discount.
¶Not a Bank worth counterfeiting.

After deducting from the list of banks whose issues are not counterfeited, the wild-cat, the shaky, the closing, the closed, the worthless, those not yet in operation, and those which are new, the list of uncounterfeited bank-notes grows small, and (not beautifully) less. It is a spectacle alike degrading to our National character, as well as an overwhelming condemnation of the system of Banking and Bank-note Engraving, which admits of such frauds. It is not only productive of great loss in time and money, of irreparable damage to the poor and innocent victims of these numberless frauds, but is undermining our morality as a nation. The road to wealth by such easy though dishonest means, presents a temptation which the young, too often, are incapable of resisting, and which, in many cases, leads to the brothel, the

gaming-house and the gallows. The plentiful supply of fraudulent bills renders the people familiar with seeing it offered, and men who would scorn to pick a pocket, or commit a highway robbery, will pass a bad bill on a friend with the utmost *nonchalance*, and think their success a good joke. Then the friend must repeat the experiment, and so the evil becomes widespread.

The most curious feature of our bad paper money is the fact that so little of it is really an imitation of the genuine, made by the hands of an engraver. Here is a table of the various kinds of counterfeit money in circulation, compiled from the most authentic sources. Taking the descriptions selected by the broker, we have divided them into "altered," "spurious," and "imitations," and collected the balance, including "photographs," "old plates," etc., under one enumeration:

ANALYSIS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

	No. of kinds Altered Notes.	No. of kinds Spurious Notes.	No. of kinds Imitations.	No. of all other kinds of fraud.
Maine	96	40	10	27
New-Hampshire	60	27	2	13
Vermont	103	49	13	40
Massachusetts	459	277	62	142
Rhode Island	230	172	27	48
Connecticut	282	171	31	52
New-York City	226	64	19	57
New-York State	809	379	78	113
New-Jersey	284	135	28	33
Pennsylvania	110	106	34	35
Delaware	43	40	6	4
Maryland	42	62	6	20
Virginia	16	37	13	15
North Carolina	3	22	8	12
South Carolina	6	38	17	15
Georgia	12	8	3	12
Alabama	3	2	—	6
Louisiana	5	11	17	6
Ohio	25	5	30	23
Indiana	14	2	1	2
Illinois	15	4	—	1
Kentucky	28	17	39	11
Tennessee	25	13	7	14
Missouri	5	2	7	7
Michigan	7	3	—	—
Iowa	6	1	1	—
Wisconsin	105	7	1	7
Florida	0	0	0	0
Total	3,039	1,685	461	717

The total number of kinds of counterfeits in circulation is therefore five thousand nine hundred and two—so far as those most interested in keeping the record can determine. How many thousand of each of these kinds, or of many other kinds are in circulation, is known of course only to the originators of the frauds. From this appalling list of worthless bills which have already obtained currency, we can form some idea of the extent of the evil.

But the analysis of the different species teaches us a wholesome lesson as to the facility for frauds which our paper money presents to the counterfeiter. It will be observed that but a very small proportion of our bad bills is composed of "imitations," or *bona fide* counterfeits of the genuine notes. This is accounted for by the difficulty of producing counterfeits in the same way that the originals are manufactured. Even of the 461 "imitations" out of 5,902 different kinds of fraudulent notes, the great majority is set down as "badly done," "poorly executed," "engraving coarse," &c. The frauds are, however, effected in many other ways, viz., by alterations from one bank to another, or from a lower to a higher denomination; by spurious notes, well engraved, but unlike genuine except in name; by photography, lithography, &c. The "alterations" number highest on the list, and count up 3,039 varieties out of the total number of 5,902 frauds, or more than half of our bad bills consist of altered notes.

One cause of this multiplicity of altered notes is the remarkable similarity of names occurring among the banks in this country. We find twenty-four Union Banks, of which eight are in New-York State; twenty-three City Banks, of which four are in New-York State; twenty three Farmers' Banks, of which seven are in New-York State. Here is a table showing the number of

BANKS OF THE SAME NAME IN DIFFERENT STATES.

	Commercial.	City.	Farmers'.	Mechanics'.	Merchants'.	State.	Union.	Exchange.
Maine	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
New-Hampshire	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Vermont	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	2
Rhode Island	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	1
Connecticut	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
New-York	7	4	7	4	6	2	3	1
New-Jersey	—	1	2	2	1	4	2	—
Pennsylvania	1	1	4	1	—	—	1	1
Delaware	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Maryland	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Virginia	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
North Carolina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Georgia	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
Alabama	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ohio	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Illinois	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Indiana	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Tennessee	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Missouri	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
Wisconsin	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	1
Total	19	23	23	16	23	15	24	14

ALTERING NOTES FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.

This list might be greatly extended, as, for instance, there are eight People's Banks, six Traders' Banks, fourteen Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks, ten Market Banks. Then we have Mechanics' and Manufacturers', Mechanics' and Traders', Mechanics' and Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants', Mechanics' and Planters' Banks *ad libitum*, and all those titles transposed. Likewise, Farmers' and Citizens', Farmers' and Manufacturers', Farmers' and Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics', Farmers' and Exchange Banks, all tending to confuse by the similarity of title, especially since the name of the State is often placed in an obscure corner of the note, so as not to attract attention, and give a poor bank the benefit of the circulation of a good bank of the same name. Thus, when a New-Yorker sees the Orange County Bank, his mind will naturally revert to our land of milk and butter, and he may take the note, not thinking that there is an Orange Bank in New-Jersey, and an Orange Bank in Vermont, or perchance an Orange Bank, Washington, D. C. So in the palmy days of the Washington shinplasters, bogus banks were started with names similar to our best City banks, by which means many citizens were swindled, they having supposed, on taking the bills, that they were taking City money. The evil was greatly heightened by the fact that the same engravers who engraved the good money likewise engraved the bad, so that in many cases it required the closest scrutiny to distinguish the good from the bad; so close was the resemblance, in fact, that when some of the bogus banks collapsed, the bad money was easily altered so as to be more like the good by simply changing the name of the State. This is, indeed, one of the most fruitful sources of "altered" notes, the bad notes of a popular name being available for frauds on good banks of the same name in other States.

ALTERATIONS FROM LOW TO HIGH DENOMINATIONS.

The beautiful and apparently secure style of engraving Bank notes generally adopted in this country, in reality facilitates counterfeiting, because the small denominations can be easily erased and larger ones substituted. The practice which has prevailed to a great extent of using parts of Bank notes for other purposes has enabled counterfeiters to obtain possession of denominational figures which are readily printed into any required spot of a note to be altered.

Another aid to alterations of Bank notes is the repeated and frequent use of the same devices on the notes of different Banks, and often of different Banks of the same name. A counterfeit of one note is a counterfeit of parts of many others, so that the labors of the counterfeiter are greatly simplified. These peculiarities of the present system of Bank note engraving were strikingly illustrated in two of the most successful counterfeiting operations ever known.

In the first instance, a United States Treasury note was actually engraved by the engravers who executed the original, who were, without suspision on their part, employed by the counterfeiter to do the counterfeit. The same dies or stamps were therefore used to do both the original and counterfeit.

In the second instance—the great Austrian bank forgery of 1858—some of the most respectable and capable artists of the city were, unknown to themselves, engaged in executing the counterfeit.

In both these instances, the plan pursued was exactly that of the first counterfeiter of the Bank of England note, more than a hundred years ago. In all three cases the counterfeiters were not artists. From the time of VAUGHAN, who was a linen draper, down to JERRY COWSDEN, the most successful of American counterfeiters, the greater number and most dangerous of counterfeits have been produced by men who were not artists.

SPURIOUS NOTES.

Next in number to the altered notes comes the "spurious," and it is curious to observe the relations which these two species of fraud have to each other, as compared with their relations in past years. "Spurious" notes resemble only in name the notes for which they are intended to pass. The counterfeiter relies upon the ignorance of the public as to the appearance of the genuine note. He uses broken and bogus bank plates, sometimes carefully altering the States and signatures so as to have the fraud present the semblance of goodness. In order to obviate this species of fraud, there have been issued photographic copies of the genuine notes, with which the "spurious," of course, are compared, and detection follows. It is even contended that it is much easier to keep a record and description of the good bills, than of the bad. But the photographic "detector" is expensive, and those who can't afford to take it must occasionally receive a spurious note. It is simply a question for the merchant or tradesman to consider—which he can best afford to take—the *Detector* or the "queer."

THE "IMITATIONS"

of the latest Bank note issues are in many cases misnomers—almost universally is this the rule where the counterfeiter undertakes to copy with the graver the varied works of complicated machinery. It is mainly where the counterfeiter obtains the genuine work of the engraver that an "imitation" can be likely to deceive good judges of money. Instances are, of course, on record, where most successful copies of genuine notes have been made and taken over the counters of the banks themselves, but they are very rare. But, while it is true that "imitations" are not likely to deceive good judges of money, it is likewise true that the people are not generally such good judges. Next to a skillfully altered bill, a good imitation is, therefore, the most dangerous. The scarcity of "imitations" is a striking evidence of the difficulty which counterfeiters meet in executing fraudulent notes, by the same process that is used in manufacturing the original, so that the adoption of a system which forces the counterfeiter to adopt the same process as the genuine engraver, seems most likely to give us security and protection.

In connection with the statistics which we have given of the present extent and analytical character of counterfeiting, it will prove instructive to contemplate a comparative table showing the

PROGRESS OF COUNTERFEITING IN SIX YEARS.

	1856.	1862.	Inc.	Dec.
Number of Banks	1,317	1,389	72	—
Number of Banks whose issues are not counterfeited.	463	253	—	210
Number of kinds of "counterfeits" or "imitations"	1,462	461	—	1,001
Number of kinds "altered" Notes	1,119	3,039	1,920	—
Number of kinds "spurious" Notes	224	1,685	1,461	—
Number of all other kinds of frauds	142	717	575	—
Total number of species of fraudulent bills	2,947	5,902	2,955	—

Thus, it will be seen that while only about two-thirds of our bank note issues were counterfeited in 1856, about four-fifths are counterfeited now. There is a decrease of "imitations," or real counterfeits, because the facilities for alterations have increased to such an extent that instead of 1,119 in 1856, we have 3,039 different kinds in 1862. The "spurious" notes have also increased from 224 to 1,685 varieties, and the miscellaneous frauds from 142 to 717 varieties. The total increase in the number of banks was only about 72, while the increase in counterfeiting of all kinds was nearly *three thousand* varieties. How many of each variety was issued, as already remarked, is known only to the counterfeiter. Making the moderate estimate of $1,000 of each variety in circulation, we have a total amount of *nearly six millions of dollars* (*and possibly sixty millions are afloat*) of bad money constantly passing from hand to hand, destroying confidence in the circulating medium, embarrassing trade, and presenting an appalling evidence of moral turpitude.

THE DEFECTS OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY SUMMED UP.

Briefly, then, the defects of our paper currency are these:

1. Our system of engraving admits of illimitable alterations both from low to high denominations, and from fraudulent banks to the semblance of good ones.

2. The use of the same devices on different notes, while it is a source of profit to the engraver, it is a great aid to the counterfeiter, because a counterfeit of one note is a counterfeit of parts of many others.

3. The extensive application of machine work in engraving adds a number of mechanics to the list of counterfeiters.

4. The present style of note engraving enables the counterfeiter to obtain without suspicion the aid of a number of skilled confederates.

5. The constant reissue of notes after mutilation and defacement, by defying close scrutiny, aids the circulation of bungling frauds.

6. The multiplicity of banks of the same name renders a counterfeit plate available for a number of "spurious" issues.

7. The prevalent system of engraving has scattered a number of "old plates" having on them the work of our best artists, which is thus made available for frauds.

8. The various patent plans for the prevention of counterfeiting, have been but partially adopted, and tend only to confuse the public.

9. Our loose system of Banking enables dishonest men to issue bills from obscure localities bearing a resemblance to sound Banks in name, and in artistic execution, (often engraved by the same firms as the genuine,) so that when the bogus institution collapses the worthless issue is bought up by counterfeiters, and altered to resemble the good.

10. It is not unusual for publishers of so-called "Detectors" to be instrumental in aiding these fraudulent Banks to obtain circulation, and expose them only when it is too late for the public to protect itself against loss.

11. We have no official list of good Banks.

12. Counterfeiters easily escape punishment in many cases.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The remedy is with the people. State action is insufficient to meet such a National evil. The subject is well worthy the attention of the National Legislature. Let every man, either directly or indirectly, urge upon the General Government the necessity of taking some immediate and effective steps to check an evil, which, in view of the enormous issue of our Treasury Notes, is destined to be greater than ever. Surely the Government is bound to provide as many safeguards for its paper currency as for its coin. Here are a few general principles which should, apparently, guide the paper currency reform.

Let the denomination and name of a note be so interwoven that it cannot be altered without destroying the whole.

Make it a criminal offence for one bank to imitate the notes of another in artistic design.

Throw open to competition among the artists of the country the business of bank note engraving, which is now monopolized by a few capitalists, who employ mechanics instead of artists.

Stringently enforce the laws against counterfeiting.

Stop the reissue of worn-out, defaced and mutilated notes.

Stop the establishment of banks of the same name.

Enforce all over the United States the dead letter law of the State of New-York, compelling the surrender to the Bank Department of "all dies, plates and materials" used in the process of engraving a bank note.

Reform our system of engraving by national enactment.

Establish a uniform system of laws throughout the States so as to stop the issue of wild-cat money.

Severely punish any publisher of a Bank Note Director who vouches for the soundness of a bank he knows to be worthless.

Publish an official list of the good banks.

In short, make bad money so scarce that it will be a curiosity. Make it contraband of war, to be confiscated at sight by the police; not offered for sale as now.

These are general suggestions, but there should be a thorough investigation of the whole subject by competent men, an investigating Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. And, when the call comes for the victims of these paper currency frauds to congregate and testify, there will appear a cloud of witnesses, such as darkened the heavens at the call of Junius in the Vision of Judgment.

THE RECONQUEST OF TEXAS.

The Views of an Intelligent Union Refugee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of a late date has some extraordinary statements in regard to the State of Texas and affairs in that portion of rebeldom, which I desire to see corrected, because I once lived in that State, and still have some interest therein, and because on general principles I dislike to see the devil painted blacker than he really is. The *Tribune*, on the authority of Dr. DIGNOWITTY, states that *thirty thousand* German refugees from Texas are wandering in exile in Mexico. Did it not strike the editor that such an exodus of population could not occur without attracting notice and comment from the Press of Mexico and also of Europe through their Mexican correspondents? The whole German population of Texas does not exceed fifty thousand souls, and the idea of three-fifths of the population going into exile is ridiculous. That the German population of Texas *was* loyal at the period of secession is no doubt true, but they have been compelled, as other loyal districts in the South, to bend to the storm of rebellion; and I state what I know to be the truth, when I say that *three hundred* would cover the number of the German refugees from Texas. This particular reference to the Germans of Western Texas is as unjust to them as it is to their neighbors "to the manner born," as it is intended to indicate that that class of the population was the only portion that was loyal; whereas the fact is, that a large majority of the people of Western Texas of all nationalities were loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and it is equally true that a majority of the people of the entire State were for the Union.

You will ask why is it, then, that Texas seceded and furnished so many men and so much means to the rebel cause? Because the people were betrayed by the Federal Administration of the old dotard BUCHANAN. Because the secret military organization of the Secessionists was armed with muskets stolen from the National armories by the thief and traitor FLOYD. Because the army was surrendered to this same organization by TWIGGS, "dismissed the service for cowardice and treason." Because the Post-office was systematically plundered of every Union document or letter placed in the mails. Because every employe of the Treasury Department in the State (with one exception) was a sworn traitor. Because the snows of seventy Winters weighed down the energies of HOUSTON, and the Lieutenant-Governor and a majority of the Legislature were in the treasonable plot.

But notwithstanding all this, the Union men were ready to stand by their rights. They were certain that they had a majority, and they were led by the ablest men in the State, but arms and munitions of war were necessary to a successful stand, and these could only be furnished by the present Administration. But President LINCOLN seemed to ignore the existence of any Union men in the State, and made but one feeble effort (by a secret mission to Gen. HOUSTON) to communicate with those who were ready to take up arms against the great sea of secession, and, by opposing, end it. Mr. LINCOLN ought to learn, if he does not already know it, that the only way to bring the seceded States back into the Union is through the action of citizens of those States. This fact is beginning to dawn on the minds of our public men. I see from the newspapers, that Gen. BUTLER is raising five regiments of Union men in Louisiana, and that Gen. BUELL has mustered into the service a regiment of Union men in Alabama; while in Tennessee, Gen. CAMPBELL has been commissioned to raise a brigade. These are all steps in the right direction. Let a similar course be pursued toward Texas and the other States, and it will give confidence to Union men, and induce them to declare themselves, when Government furnishes them with arms, and the means of defending themselves against the military despotism which has been established in the South with an audacity only paralleled by its success.

There is one other statement of the *Tribune* which I will notice. It publishes what purports to be an extract from the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendence Belge*, asserting that some slaveholder or slaveholders of Texas had shut a lot of negroes up in a barn and then set it on fire, whilst the poor negroes who attempted to escape were shot down. If I thought there was any man outside of a Lunatic Asylum who would believe this Munchausen it might be necessary to refute it. There has been nothing to drive the slaveholders to such extremities, as there is not in all Texas a single National soldier. Cruel acts have been perpetrated in Texas, not upon the black slaves, but upon the white ones, so that the *Tribune* may rest easy about its pets. Many Union men have been hung and their estates plundered, but as they were not poor down-trodden black slaves it is hardly necessary to pull out our pocket-handkerchiefs to sniffle over it. Let the *Tribune* be comforted about the niggers, no war will be waged upon them until he and his radical colaborer drive the President into a war for abolition, and then he may rest assured that he will be able to sup full of horror at the atrocities of a social and servile war. If, to preserve this great Nationality and maintain Republican Government against the machinations of the Slaveocracy, it becomes necessary to free the slave, let it be done; but at least, let us strengthen the President in his humane policy of gradual emancipation, whereby this civil war may not become a reproach upon human nature itself, which would be the case if turned into a social war, instead of a contest to uphold the integrity of the Nation and to sustain the Constitution, with all its noble guarantees of republican Government and civil liberty, so dear to the great American heart.

The *Tribune* also intimates that the project of sending Gen. FREMONT to Texas is revived. FREMONT has always desired a field of operations in Texas. his plan being to carry a large force of Germans to that State to colonize them there with a view to abolitionizing the country. This plan of planting and building up a German nationality in this country is repugnant to every idea of national unity and integrity upon which this war is based, and can only be indulged in with a design of some kind of filibustering operation against Mexico, and the ultimate purpose of establishing a new empire which might involve the excision of Texas from the Union. But this scheme would fall from the force of the opposition it would encounter in Texas. It would inevitably produce a war of races—the Anglo-Saxon against the German, with the nigger, as a third party, to become an impartial butcher of both the others. To send FREMONT to Texas would be to unite every man in the State in opposition to the Federal Government, and the Government would lose the armies and active co-operation of hosts of men ready to stand by it in the maintenance of its just powers, but who could not be brought to recognize the right of the Government to impose on them the vagaries of a few socialistic German philosophers or philanthropists. (?) The Germans of Texas are an honest, hardy and laborious people, too much occupied on their farms and ranches to become philosophers and philanthropists—and it would be a sad misfortune for these honest people to have FREMONT'S Staff of unpronouncable names foisted upon them to inaugurate social and political revolutions, and to indoctrinate the people in their sublimated humanitarianisms.

Whilst on this subject I will give the Administration a piece of advice gratis. It is this: Send to Texas some officer who has served in the army in that State, and who has the confidence of the people,—such an officer as Gen. HEINTZELMAN, or Gen. STONEMAN, or Gen. MARCY,—men who know the country and the people, but are neither philosophers nor philanthropists *per se*. Let Mr. LINCOLN open communication with loyal men in Texas, and give them authority to raise brigades, regiments and companies to coöperate with such National troops as may be sent to the State, in order that Union men may show their faith by their works, and there is no doubt but the happiest results will follow. And let the Administration remember that the white population of Texas is to the black as three to one, and that the larger portion of the State is not adapted to slave labor, and where this is the case, practical results on the Slavery question can be obtained without a resort to the revolting horrors of servile war.

To me, personally, it is a matter of indifference who may be appointed to command the armies of the nation. I am, and have always been, an unconditional Union man, religiously believing that "Liberty and Union, now and forever, (are) one and inseparable," and the "institution of Slavery," or any other "institution," standing in the way of the National unity, must be crushed. But great social changes should always, if possible, be the work of time. This war, from its inception, necessarily involved a change in the social order of the South, whether the rebellion succeeds or goes down. Let us hope that it may be a change gradual and harmless, and not a revolution grim and horrible. These views have actuated me in writing, and not any partiality for any of the Generals in the field, for I know none of them, and care for no one of them more than for another.

TOMBIGBEE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Gubernatorial Contest in the Old North State.

GREAT PARTISAN BITTERNESS.

Interesting Intelligence from the South.

The British Steamer Modern Greece is Beached in Attempting to Run the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, July 21, 1862.

The Gubernatorial canvass in this State has assumed all the keen interest, to say nothing of the bitterness and personalities, usual to an excited and important contest.

The Democrats have nominated for their standard-bearer a Mr. WM. JOHNSON, of Mecklenburgh, and claim that he should receive the support of the people, on the ground that he is an original Secessionist of the first water, "of the South Carolina Stripe."

Mr. JOHNSON is President of a railroad, the most of which is in South Carolina, and a very little of it in this State. He also has a residence, and much other property, in Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, which is the headquarters of his road, and where he remains the most of the time. He was and is a member of the Convention which carried this State out of the Union. He is more of a financier than a politician, and although a lawyer by profession, has never established a reputation beyond that of a county practitioner, nor has he risen above a membership in the Legislature. Being a hot-headed South Carolinian in sentiment and sympathy, he is just the tool the Secessionists of this State desire, inasmuch as they would be unable to find a North Carolinian who will come up to their views. Hence the necessity of taking an original rebel from Palmettodom, who nominally holds a residence in this State, when in reality he is a South Carolinian.

The Opposition party have nominated the Hon. Z. B. VANCE as their candidate for Governor. VANCE is a Colonel in the rebel army now in Richmond, but strange as it may seem, fails to enjoy the confidence of the Secessionists, though he has been in several engagements with his regiment, and is acknowledged by the rebels to be very brave. The Democratic rebels name many reasons why VANCE should not be chosen Governor. The fact that he is strongly supported by the Raleigh *Standard*, a suspected paper, the leading organ of the Opposition, is one reason why he is regarded with suspicion. Because he was an original Union man, and fought Secession to the bitter end, and because he is, or was, an old line Whig, are other reasons why he cannot be trusted by the traitors. Fears are also entertained by the Democrats, and openly expressed, that VANCE will, in case he is elected, deliver the State into the hands of the National Government. Other reasons, too numerous to mention, are assigned, which, on the whole, go to make up quite an interesting controversy.

I have just received a batch of late Raleigh papers, from which I am able to send you much authentic news of an interesting character.

The Raleigh *State Journal* and the Raleigh *Register*, both rank and original rebel sheets—the former edited by an Englishman, and the latter by an Irishman—continue to deal out the "clear quill" of secession to the natives of North Carolina in a most remarkable style, although not much ahead of the Wilmington *Journal*, late copies of which I have also received, and which is edited by a Scotchman. The greatest curiosity in the lot, however, is the Raleigh *Standard*, an offset and a match for the whole household of secession. Although it apparently gives a sort of adhesion to secession for the time being, still it creates a terrible sensation among the followers of King DAVIS, who have serious thoughts of suppressing this "Lincoln sheet." Parson BROWNLOW keeps up quite a sensation North, and is renowned for his bitterness, but he should make the acquaintance of W. W. HOLDEN, of the Raleigh *Standard*, if he desires to become more skilled in the art of denunciation.

The strife between the Opposition Party and Democrats in this State, is truly a most exciting and bitter one. If anything, it surpasses, in interest and excitement, the famous HARRISON campaign of 1840. The papers of South Carolina and Virginia have also taken the matter in hand and come to the support of JOHNSON, the "South Carolina candidate" for Governor, and it is announced that TOMBS, PRYOR, WIGFALL, YANCEY, and other leading lights and shadows of the Confederacy, will assist JOHNSON in his canvass, while DAVIS himself will lend a hand in a speech which will be delivered in Raleigh on the eve of the election, which takes place on the 7th of August next. The troops are all to vote in their camps wherever they may be, on the 31st of the present month, in accordance with an ordinance passed recently by the State Convention. This difference is is doubtless made between the time for the troops and citizens to vote, in order that the vote of the army may arrive and be canvassed before the time expires for counting them, which is within a few weeks after the election, when the new Governor takes his oath of office.

From the interest which DAVIS and his supporters have taken in this election, together with the influence South Carolina and Richmond papers have brought to bear, it is supposed that this election has something more than a Gubernatorial importance. It is charged that the Raleigh *Standard*, backed by the leaders of the Opposition Party, have entered into a secret conspiracy with BURNSIDE, to wait until after the State election, when it is said, by the rebels, that VANCE & Co. will vote the State back into the Union, and that VANCE is only in the rebel army for effect, &c. Whether there is anything in this, aside from the political capital which the other party desire to make, of course I know not. However, it looks rather significant, I must confess, when South Carolina and Virginia, and DAVIS & Co., come to join in this local fight.

The Raleigh *Register*, in hoisting JOHNSON'S name for Governor calls it a "Confederate" ticket. The Raleigh *Standard*, in noticing the avowal, says:

"We copy the above ticket from the *Register* for the information of our numerous readers. We suppose the Bingham paper (meaning the *Journal*) here has the same. The *Confederate* ticket. *Confederate* candidates. These are the candidates which the no-party *partisans* intend running in opposition to the 'People's Ticket.' What is meant by *Confederate* candidates? Do they mean that they call upon North Carolinians to vote for Col. JOHNSON, (a civil title) not for a State Governor, but for a *Confederate* Governor, and are the office-holders and partisans tired of having a People's Governor? It looks very much like it. Again do they ask the people of Wake not to elect men to represent *them* in the Legislature, but the *Confederate* Government. What else can they mean? Tut, tut! Tired of the people's ruling—tired of State authority under the people, they go in for *Confederate* Governors, *Confederate* Senators, *Confederate* everything as the sure road to office and place. *Let the people beware! There is much meaning in a name, and often a double meaning.*"

The *State Journal* says, in speaking of the *Standard*:

"Why does not Gov. CLARK stop this miserable sheet at once? Or why does not President DAVIS send a file of men to Raleigh and take him (HOLDEN) and try him as a tory?"

The *Standard* says:

"The only reply we have for those who threaten to arrest us, is to *come on!* This is still a land of free thought and free speech. Come on, ye malignants, and we will give you a *lively time*.

We beg to assure our friends that we shall continue to advocate truth and to stand by the people, and to make the *Standard* 'a terror to evildoers, and a praise to them that do well.' *We do not fear our enemies, unprincipled and desperate as many of them are*, as long as the people stand by us. Our subscription list was never so large as it is now, and it is continually increasing. This is the way the *Standard* is being *suspended*."

In referring to the interest which the outsiders have taken in the approaching State election, the *Standard* says:

"We now say to Virginia and South Carolina, *let North Carolina alone*. She is *not* 'a narrow strip of land between' you, but a sovereign, self-governing State. She wants a Governor of her *own*, and not one from South Carolina, or one dictated by Virginia politicians and the *Government* at Richmond."

The *Standard* has heretofore been the leading Democratic organ of the State, and by its extensive influence and powerful aid, that party was enabled to keep in power half of the time, at least. Although HOLDEN is recognized as one of the ablest and most fearless writers in the South, still, notwithstanding his connection with the Democratic Party, he was regarded by his political opponents as an honest man, opposing political corruption wherever it might be found; hence the strong hold he has upon the people.

When secession was first proposed, he at once took strong and high grounds against it, thus isolating himself from his party and necessarily becoming the leading organ of the Union Party, or Opposition, as it is called. Being in possession of all the wicked schemes of the Democratic Party to carry the State out of the Union, he was able to lay bare all their plans. This, with his able arguments against secession, enabled him to bring some thirty thousand North Carolinians with him to the assistance of the Opposition Party, who rolled up a majority of sixty odd thousand against secession in the first election, and some forty thousand against in the last election which the people were allowed to hold on the question.

The *Standard* for many years has been the official paper of the State, and is still such until the present State Administration expires, and should the Opposition Party succeed, of which there appears to be but little doubt, the *Standard* will doubtless be continued in its official capacity. Being a member of the State Convention, HOLDEN is able to learn all the secrets of the Secessionists, who, for fear of being exposed in the *Standard*, are in a great measure held in restraint.

The *Standard* wields an immense influence throughout the State, owing to its extensive circulation. It is looked upon with much suspicion by the rebels, who charge that "it is continually giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the Confederate States, and tends toward defeating the aims of the Confederacy." Many fruitless efforts have been made by the rebels to have it suppressed, which are again being renewed on a most systematic and gigantic scale.

"While the *Standard* claims to give a passive adhesion to the Confederate cause, its sympathy is, nevertheless, with the Federal Government, which indirectly receives a most valuable support from this paper, owing to the highly influential and responsible position of its editor, who is enabled, under the cloak of friendship to the Confederacy, to inflict wounds of the most dangerous, if not mortal, character."

Thus talks the leading Disunion sheet of North Carolina. I hardly think the *Standard* will be suppressed by the so-called Confederate Government, owing to the fact that its security rests with the Sovereign Convention of the State, which is largely composed of "Holdenites," whose members are principally Whigs or Opposition, having been elected at a time when the State voted to remain in the Union by a majority of over forty thousand, and as strange as it may appear, they intend to hold on to their power for an indefinite time, as they *have* very adroitly omitted to designate a period when there can be a final adjournment, "choosing to adjourn from time to time, so as to give the Federals time to drive the Confederate army from Virginia, when North Carolina will doubtless be voted back into the Union, in a very hasty if not unceremonious manner," says the *Register*.

In order that your readers may understand how the leading organ of the Opposition is appreciated by the friends of the Confederacy, I will inclose a brief review of the course of its editor, Mr. HOLDEN, which is taken from the Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal*, one of the leading organs of secession in this State. This paper will, doubtless, be a curiosity aside from the article referred to, as it makes a grand and imposing display of the secession ticket at the head of its editorial column. At the head of the column is the new Confederate flag, the upper bar of which is red; the lower bar (there being but two) is white, with a blue field, on which is a lone star of large proportions. Above the star is the following inscription: "May 20, 1775;" below the star, "May 20, 1861." The last inscription being the day on which North Carolina seceded from the Union.

Cotton in the interior commands from 8c. to 12c., turpentine from 17c. to 25c.; tobacco rates about the same. In Anson County the wheat crop has been largely injured by rust. In Randolph the crop is very small, as in a majority of the counties in the State. In fact, an entire failure of crops, not only in North Carolina, but in the neighboring States of the South, is threatened, which, says the Raleigh *Journal*, is at present the most alarming and mortal enemy that could possibly be presented to the Confederacy.

The Raleigh *Standard* has this paragraph:

"The British steamer *Modern Greece*, loaded with arms and munitions of war, attempted to run into New-Inlet on the 27th ult. She ran aground, and her passengers and crew succeeded in escaping. It was within about three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher, whose guns saved her from falling into the enemy's hands."

The Confederate Treasury is now issuing shinplasters for circulation of the denomination of one, one and a half, two and two and a half dollars.

It appears that the French tobacco stored in Richmond, in a warehouse near the river, has been partially ruined by a freshet.

The railroads in this State have been doing quite a large business. The Raleigh and Gaston Road declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable at Raleigh, *one-half in Confederate bonds*.

Great quantities of provisions of every kind are being rushed over the North Carolina railroads into Richmond. "One year's supply of provisions has been called for by President DAVIS, which must be delivered in Richmond before the 1st of September," says the Raleigh *Register*. The same paper says there will be a reorganization of the Confederate army; each regiment is to be filled up to a standard of twelve hundred men, and the different State troops are to be organized into brigades by themselves.

The conscription law is to be most rigidly enforced until the Confederate army shall number half a million of able-bodied men, aside from the militia of the several States.

The health of the army here continues excellent. The new Provost-Marshal, Col. KURTZ, is winning golden opinions daily, and is fast becoming a universal favorite in the Department.

THE WAIL OF TREASON IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) State Journal, June 9.

The next to the crowning act of HOLDEN'S (of the Raleigh *Standard*) infamy is about to be consummated. North Carolina, filled with houses of wo, and studded with new-made graves, is about to become the arena of political gladiators—in which the ribald jeer and the sounds of heated, angry, political partisans will be mingled with the wail of sorrow, and in which the funeral train will be stayed in its mournful march, to give way to hordes of passionate men rushing to scenes of mad political strife! The State, it is now resolved upon, is to be convulsed by a *political party contest!*

And why this sight? In no other of the Southern States, or even those of the North, is there this—even the faintest whisper of a miserable *party contest*.

The people of the South—man, woman and child—are straining every nerve in the fierce conflict in which we are engaged for life, honor, all—or are breathlessly awaiting the final shock which makes them free, or consigns them to want and bondage. Why, we again ask, why this partizan contest in North Carolina? The answer at once rises to every candid lip: it is to gratify the unholy ambition of one man, or to enable him to wreak his vengeance on those who, as he thinks, have stood between him and his mercenary ends. It is to gratify HOLDEN that this calamity and shame (for as such every true man must regard it) is to be brought upon the State.

The purposes of this corrupt man have long been manifest. From the day on which he failed to be made Governor, down through the periods when he proclaimed his power to "kill and make alive," when his arrogance made him seek a seat in the United States Senate, when he failed to be made public printer, when he declared in the ears of the dying Gov. ELLIS, that he was the "d——dst rascal in North Carolina," when he declared he would not oppose the passage of troops across the soil of North Carolina to reinforce Fort Sumter, when he charged the blood he thought had been shed at Fort Sumter, and which was to flow through this revolution, on President DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy, when he denounced upon the public streets President DAVIS as "politically and morally corrupt," when he stigmatized the State Government as "imbecile," and the Confederate Government as a military despotism; when he sought to break down the cause of the struggling South by declaring that its Government would *repudiate* its debts, when he became the apologist of Abolitionists and traitors, and the champion of the mercenary and hated Yankee, when he identified his paper with those of the minions of LINCOLN, and became the darling of the Yankee Newbern *Progress*; and finally, when he has declared that in three months every Capital in the South will be in the hands of the enemy—from the first to the last of all this, HOLDEN'S purposes have been too evident to escape the notice of the least observant.

And they have *not* escaped notice. If the curses of man be followed by the curse of God, what a doom awaits this man! Hated and shunned by every patriot and true man, with a record around him which renders it more than his life is worth to travel through at least two-thirds of his native State, he stands before the eyes of an indignant, an outraged, an injured people to-day, surrounded only by the corrupt, the malcontent, the coward and the traitor.

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But whatever else may be thought of this movement, it cannot be denied that HOLDEN is the head and front of it. *His* motives there can be no doubt of, and upon him will fall the retribution to come.

But how stands the case now? The fiendish spirit of the editor of the *Standard has pervaded almost the entire ranks of the old opposition Press*, and we find them now arrayed against the election of the man they but a few weeks ago indorsed. The reasons for this we need not enlarge upon. The love of country, the vigorous prosecution of the war, the harmonious action of the people have all been lost sight of—for what? We do not like to write the words, *but it does seem to us that a rankling hate of the old Democratic Party lurks beneath all this opposition to William Johnson. That Col. Johnson will give his hearty support to President Davis and his Government, and to the prosecution of the war to the last extremity, we well know, and if he did not intend doing so, we would see him in perdition before we would support him*; but it may be this does not suit the ideas of some of those who oppose his election. *But the great fear we have is, that much of the opposition he encounters has its origin in the fact that he is supported by the entire old Democracy of the State.* It used to be orthodox to oppose what and whom the Democracy supported. It may be, and we fear is, so yet by very many. *And herein lies the danger of the present unhappy contest.*

THE ARMY AT COR

OPINIONS OF THE BORDER STATES.

Reply of Senator Henderson, of Missouri, to the President.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, July 21, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: The pressure of business in the Senate during the last few days of the session prevented my attendance at the meetings of the Border State members, called to consider your proposition in reference to gradual emancipation in our States.

It is for this reason only, and not because I fail to appreciate their importance or properly respect your suggestions, that my name does not appear to any of the several papers submitted in response.

I may also add that it was my intention, when the subject came up practically for consideration in the Senate, to express fully my views in regard to it. This of course would have rendered any other response unnecessary. But the want of time to consider the matter, deprived me of that opportunity, and lest now my silence be misconstrued, I deem it proper to say to you that I am by no means indifferent to the great questions so earnestly, and as I believe, so honestly, urged by you upon our consideration.

The Border States, so far, are the chief sufferers by this war, and the true Union men of those States have made the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of the Government. This fact does not proceed from mismanagement on the part of the Union authorities, or a want of regard for our people, but it is the necessary result of the war that is upon us. Our States are the battle-fields. Our people, divided among themselves, maddened by the struggle and blinded by the smoke of battle, invited upon our soil contending armies—the one to destroy the Government, the other to maintain it. The consequence to us is plain. The shock of the contest upturns society and desolates the land. We have made sacrifices, but at last they were only the sacrifices demanded by duty, and unless we are willing to make others, indeed, any that the good of the country, involved in the overthrow of treason, may exact at our hands, our title to patriotism is not complete.

When you submitted your proposition to Congress, in March last, "that the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system," I gave it a most cheerful support, and I am satisfied it would have received the approbation of a large majority of the Border State delegation in both branches of Congress, if, in the first place, they had believed the war, with its continued evils—the most prominent of which, in a material point of view, is its injurious effect on the institution of Slavery in our States—could possibly have been protracted for another twelve months; and if, in the second place, they had felt assured that the party having the majority in Congress would, like yourself, be equally prompt in practical action as in the expression of a sentiment. While scarcely any one doubted your own sincerity in the premises, and your earnest wish speedily to terminate the war, you can readily conceive the grounds for differences of opinion where conclusions could only be based upon conjecture.

Believing, as I did, that the war was not so near its termination as some supposed, and feeling disposed to accord to others the same sincerity of purpose that I should claim for myself under similar circumstances, I voted for the proposition. I will suppose that others were actuated by no sinister motives.

In doing so, Mr. President, I desire to be distinctly understood by you and by my constituents. I did not suppose at the time that I was personally making any sacrifice by supporting the resolution, nor that the people of my State were called upon to make any sacrifice, either in considering or accepting the proposition, as they saw fit. I agreed with you in the remarks contained in the Message accompanying the resolution, that "the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." * * * Wrebas been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical reacknowledgement of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue; and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. It is truly "impossible" to foresee all the evils resulting from a war so stupendous as the present. I shall be much rejoiced if something more dreadful than the sale of freedom to a few slaves in the Border States shall not result from it. If it closes with the Government of our fathers secure, and constitutional liberty in all its purity guaranteed to the white man, the result will be better than that having a place in the fears of many good men at present, and much better than the past history of such revolutions can justify us in expecting.

In this period of the nation's distress, I know of no human institution too sacred for discussion; no materia interest belonging to the citizen that he should not willingly place upon the altar of his country, if demanded by the public good. The man who cannot now sacrifice party and put aside selfish considerations is more than half disloyal. Such a man does not deserve the blessings of good Government. Pride of opinion, based upon sectional jealousies, should not be permitted to control the decision of any political question. These remarks are general, but apply with peculiar force to the people of the Border States at present.

Let us look at our condition. A desolating war is upon us. We cannot escape it if we would. If the Union armies were to-day withdrawn from the Border States, without first crushing the rebellion in the South, no rational man can doubt for a moment that the adherents of the Union cause in those States would soon be driven in exile from their homes by the exultant rebels, who have so long hoped to return and take vengeance upon us.

The people of the Border States understand very well the unfriendly and selfish spirit exercised toward them by the leaders of the Cotton-State Rebellion, beginning some time previous to its outbreak. They will not fail to remember their insolent refusal to counsel with us, and their haughty assumption of responsibility upon themselves for their misguided action. Our people will not soon forget that while declaring against coercion, they closed their doors against the exportation of arms from the Border States into the South, with the avowed purpose of forcing us into rebellion through fears of losing that species of property. They knew very well the effect to be produced on Slavery by a civil war, especially in those States into which hostile armies might penetrate, and upon the soil of which the great contests for the success of Republican Government were to be decided. They wanted some intermediate ground for the conflict of arms—territory where the population would be divided. They knew, also, that by keeping Slavery in the Border States, the mere "friction and abrasion" to which you so appropriately allude, would keep a constant irritation, resulting necessarily from the frequent losses to which the owners would be subjected. They also calculated largely, and not without reason, upon the repugnance of non-slaveholders in those States to a free negro population. In the meantime they intended persistently to charge the overthrow of Slavery to be the object of the Government, and hostility to this institution the origin of the war. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the strife might easily be charged as the settled purposes of the Government. Again: it was well understood by these men that exemplary conduct on the part of every officer and soldier employed by the Government could not in the nature of things be expected, and the hope was entertained, upon the most reasonable grounds, that every commission of wrong and every omission of duty would produce a new cause for excitement and a new incentive to rebellion.

By these means the war was to be kept in the Border States, regardless of our interests, until an exhausted Treasury should render it necessary to send the tax-gatherer among our people, to take the little that might be left them from the devastations of war. They then expected a clamor for peace by us, resulting in the interference of France and England, whose operatives in the meantime would be driven to want, and whose aristocracy have ever been ready to welcome a dissolution of the American Union.

This cunningly-devised plan for securing a Gulf Confederacy, commanding the mouths of the great Western rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern Atlantic Ocean, with their own territory unscathed by the horrors of war, and surrounded by the Border States, half of whose population would be left in sympathy with them for many years to come, owing to the irritations to which I have alluded, has so far succeeded too well:

In Missouri they have already caused us to lose a third or more of the slaves owned at the time of the last census. In addition to this, I can make no estimate of the vast amount of property of every character, that has been destroyed by military operations in the State. The loss from general depreciation of values, and the utter prostration of every business interest of our people is wholly beyond calculation. The experience of Missouri is but the experience of other sections of the country similarly situated. The question is, therefore, forced upon us, "How long is the war to continue; and if continued, as it has been, on our soil, aided by the treason and folly of our own citizens, acting in concert with the Confederates, how long can Slavery, or, if you please, any other property interest, survive in our States?"

As things now are, the people of the Border States yet divided, we cannot expect an immediate termination of the struggle, except upon condition of Southern independence, losing thereby the control of the Lower Mississippi. For this, we in Missouri are not prepared, nor are we prepared to become one of the Confederate States, should the terrible calamity of dissolution occur. This, I presume the Union men of Missouri would resist to the death. And whether they should do so or not, I will not suppose for an instant that the Government of the United States would upon any condition submit to the loss of territory, so essential to its future commercial greatness as is the State of Missouri. But should all other reasons fail to prevent such a misfortune to the people of Missouri, there is one that cannot fail. The Confederates never wanted us and would not have us. I assume, therefore, that the war will not cease, but will be continued until the Rebellion shall be overcome. It cannot and will not cease, so far as the people of Missouri are concerned, except upon condition of our remaining in the Union, and the whole West will demand the entire control of the Mississippi River to the Gulf. Our interest is, therefore, bound up with the interests of those States maintaining the Union, and especially with the great States of the West, that must be consulted in regard to the terms of any peace that may be suggested, even by the nations of Europe, should they at any time unfortunately depart from their former pacific policy, and determine to intervene in our affairs.

The war, then, will have to be continued until the Union shall be practically restored. In this alone consists the future safety of the Border States themselves. A separation of the Union is ruinous to them. The preservation of the Union can only be secured by continuation of war. The consequences of that continuation may be judged of by the experience of the last twelve months. The people of my State are as competent to pass judgment in the premises as I am. I have every confidence in their intelligence, their honesty, and their patriotism.

In your own language, the proposition you make, "sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with Slavery within the State limits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subjects in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them."

In this view of the subject, I can frankly say to you that personally I never could appreciate the objections so frequently urged against the proposition. If I understood you properly, it was your opinion, not that Slavery should be removed in order to secure our loyalty to the Government, for every personal act of your Administration precludes such an inference, but you believe that the peculiar species of property was in imminent danger from the war in which we were engaged, and that common justice demanded remuneration for the loss of it. You then believed, and again express the opinion, that the peculiar nature of the contest is such that its loss is almost inevitable, and lest any pretext for a charge of injustice against the Government be given to its enemies, you propose to extend to the people of those States standing by the Union, the choice of payment for their slaves or the responsibility of loss, should it occur, without complaint against the Government.

Placing the matter in this light, (a mere remuneration for losses rendered inevitable by the casualties of war,) the objection of a constitutional character may be rendered much less formidable in the minds of Northern Representatives, whose constituents will have to share in the payment of the money, and so far as the Border States are concerned, this objection should be most sparingly urged, for it being a matter entirely of their "own free choice," in case of a desire to accept, no serious argument will likely be urged against the receipt of the money, or a fund for colonization. But, aside from the power derived from the operations of war, there may be found numerous precedents in the legislation of the past, such as grants of land and money to the several States for specified subjects deemed worthy by the Federal Congress. And in addition to this may be cited a deliberate opinion of Mr. WEBSTER upon this very subject, in one of the ablest arguments of his life.

I allude to this question of power merely in vindication of the position assumed by me, in my vote for the resolution of March last. In your last communication to us, you beg of us "to commend this subject to the consideration of our States and people." While I entirely differ with you in the opinion expressed, that had the members from the Border States approved of your resolution of March last, "the war would now be substantially ended," and while I do not regard the suggestion "as one of the most potent and swift means of ending" the war, I am yet free to say that I have the most unbounded confidence in your sincerity of purpose in calling our attention to the dangers surrounding us. I am satisfied that you appreciate the troubles of the Border States, and that your suggestions are intended for our good. I feel the force of your urgent appeal and the logic of surrounding circumstances brings conviction even to an unwilling believer. Having said that in my judgment you attached too much importance to this measure as a means for suppressing the rebellion, it is due to you that I should explain.

Whatever may be the status of the Border States in this respect, the war cannot be ended until the power of the Government is made manifest in the seceded States. They appealed to the sword; give them the sword. They asked for war; let them see its evils on their own soil. They have erected a Government, and they force obedience to its behests. This structure must be destroyed; this image, before which an unwilling people have been compelled to bow, must be broken. The authority of the Federal Government must be felt in the heart of the rebellious district. To do this, let armies be marched upon them at once, and let them feel what they have inflicted on us in the Border. Do not fear our States; we will stand by the Government in this work.

I ought not to disguise from you, or the people of my State, that, personally, I have fixed and unalterable opinions on the subject of your communication. Those opinions I shall communicate to the people in that spirit of frankness that should characterize the intercourse of the representative with his constituents. *If I were to-day the owner of the lands and slaves of Missouri, your proposition, so far as that State is concerned, would be immediately accepted. Not a day would be lost.* Aside from public considerations, which you suppose to be involved in the proposition, and which no patriot, I agree, should disregard at present, my own personal interest would prompt favorable and immediate action.

But having said this, it is proper that I say something more. The representative is the servant and not the master of the people. He has no authority to bind them to any course of action, or even to indicate what they will or will not do when the subject is exclusively theirs and not his. I shall take occasion, I hope honestly, to give my views of existing troubles and impending dangers, and shall leave the rest to them—disposed, as I am, rather to trust their judgment upon the case stated than my own, and at the same time most cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision.

For you, personally, Mr. President, I think I can pledge the kindest considerations of the people of Missouri, and I shall not hesitate to express the belief that your recommendation will be considered by them in the same spirit of kindness manifested by you in its presentation to us, and that their decision will be such as is demanded "by their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country." I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HENDERSON.

To his Excellency, A. LINCOLN, President.

List of Union Prisoners Taken from City Point, Friday, June 25, on Board the Steamer State of Maine, Capt Allen—Surgeon in Charge, H. L. W. Burritt.

G. C. Pease, Co. G, 102d Pa.
Quar.-Sergt. John Baker, 49th Pennsylvania.
A. Gabel, Co. D, 7th N. Y.
Sergt. H. Tremble, Co. H, 5th Vermont.
Lieut. Adam Ray, Co. F, 7th Pennsylvania.
John Hiller, Co. K, 1st N. Y.
Wm. Cresswell, Co. G, 33d N. Y.
J. McSanile, Co. E, 101st N. Y.
F. Hiemance, 1st N. Y.
J. Race, Co. A, 1st U. S. Cav.
F. Means, Co. B, 4th N. Y.
J. Mason, Co. G, 5th Vt.
O. Haessner, Co. K, 7th N. J.
J. J. Oliphant, Co. C, 3d N. J.
F. Curner, Co. G, 5th Vt.
A. Ray, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
J. J. Henderson, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. Maharie, Co. A, 40th N. Y.
P. Ryan, Co. A, 24th N. Y.
J. Monagan, Co. —, 2d N. Y.
Sergt. J. M. McCauley, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania Res.
P. Leach, 5th N. J. Battal n.
Corp. A. P. Barnes, Co. H, 10th Penn. Res.
Corp. P. Calahan, Co. C, 28th New-York.
T. O'Connor, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
T. H. Carney, Co. G, 5th N. Y.
Corp. Wm. A. Leavey, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
G. Hartman, Co. C, 14th N. Y.
S. Going, Co. A, 5th N. Y.
H. Von Densen, Co. A, 11th U. S. Inf.
G. Kansell, Co. C, 7th Me.
J. Shaw, Co. K, 5th Pa. Res.
G. F. Barlin, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
Adam Flynn, Co. C, 10th N. Y.
E. E. Kelley, Co. E, 4th N. J.
G. E. Clark, Co. G, 33d N. Y.
Pat. Carrick, Co. D, 7th Penn.
C. Shanahan, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
M. Murphey, Co. K, 69th N. Y.
Sergt. T. R. Major, Co. I, 6th New-York.
H. Sandoro, Co. C, 9th Mass.
M. Morrison, Co. B, 5th Wis.
G. W. Jarvis, Co. H, 5th Wis.
August Hoffman, Co. C, 36th New-York.
A. Mackman, Co. I, 4th N. Y.
F. Macnamara, Co. I, 20th Mass.
D. Sheney, Co. I, 1st U. S. Chas.
D. Gilmore, Co. K, 8th Penn.
H. J. Cowan, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Sergt. C. W. Foster, Co. D, 61st Ohio.
J. Hoffman, Co. C, 13th N. Y.
Wm. Ray, Co. C, 12th N. Y.
W. B. Hazard, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Sergt. C. Fredericks, Co. A, 3d Penn. Reserves.
John Hair, Co. D, 36th N. Y.
John Fisk, Battery C, R. I.
Wm. Oster, Co. G, 1st Penn.
Chas. Atwater, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
F. A. Foster, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. D. Holliday, Co. F, 16th New-York.
T. Elliott, Co. D, 81st Penn.
N. Blackmore, Co. H, 71st N. Y.
R. Mott, Co. F, 1st Minn.
B. W. Lee, Co. H, 61st N. Y.
T. Farrell, Co. F, 16th N. Y.
H. Sharp, Co. H, 16th N. Y.
J. Snider, Co. F, 67th Penn.
M. Burke, Co. G, 9th Mass.
J. C. Sweetland, 1st Conn. A.
U. T. Johnson, Co. G, 49th Pa.
T. Casey, Co. H, 77th N. Y.
D. Rurp, Co. H, 6th Pa. Cav.
G. M. Carr, Co. H, 1st Mich.
N. Garwood, Co. H, 83d Penn.
L. Staples, Co. A, 11th Mass.
W. R. Boag, Co. K, 1st Mass.
J. Staples, Co. A, 5th N. H.
E. Carnes, hospital steward, United States Army.
W. Vandyre, 1st New-York Battery.
J. W. Wheeler, Co. A, 5th United States Army.
Thomas Swope, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Jos. West, Co. D, 7th Penn.
P. Collier, Co. I, 44th N. Y.
Jas. Snowden, Co. I, 61st Pa.
Jas. Smith, Co. H, 4th N. J.
J. Colsenbecker, Co. G, 6th United States Cavalry.
Benj. Lison, Co. G, 6th United States Cavalry.
M. Dahlen, Co. H, 100th N. Y.
P. Leverth, Co. G, 55th N. Y.
B. S. Bannon, Co. A, 2d Vt.
B. P. Foss, Co. A, 7th Me.
A. C. Gretzler, Co. C, 5th New-York.
John Mifer, Co. D, 63d Pa.
James McGrau, Co. A, 2d Pennsylvania Reserve.
A. S. Fuller, Co. D, 14th U. S. Infantry.
T. P. Down, Co. A, 11th Pa.
D. T. James, Co. A, 11th Pa.
J. J. Gillespie, Co. A, 11th Pa.
S. Bunker, Co. F, 6th Vt.
Wm. A. Hill, Co. I, 83d Pa.
A. Gluley, Co. E, 6th Pa.
J. Byrnes, Co. H, 4th P.
J. H. Richards, Co. B, 4th N. J.
Corp. S. Pleis, Co. A, 4th Mich.
S. Mason, Co. E, 7th Pa. Res.
J. Barker, Co. E, 95th Penn.
E. A. Tompson, Co. E, 62d New York.
Sergt. H. G. Howland, Co. A, 12th New-York.
J. M. Andrews, Co. E, 13th New-York.
S. Hurst, Co. F, 5th U. S. Cav.
C. White, Co. G, 5th N. Y. Cav.
T. Bramaham, Co. I, 2d Me.
D. Shean, Co. B, 88th N. Y.
Sergt. J. Ashworth, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
A. Wilkin, Co. B, 63d N. Y.
A. Wm. Broderick, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts.
J. H. Sloane, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve.
J. V. Filkins, Co. E, 3d N. Y. Cavalry.
John Porter, Co. F, 102d Penn.
W. W. Wright, Co. E, 4th Mich.
Corp. P. O'Donnell, Co. A, 5th New-York.
Wm. Moray, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
Patrick Ashanessy, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
Chas. Sweney, Co. E, 16th New-York.
C. Morgan, Co. E, 13th N. Y.
Joseph Donahue, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
M. Russick, Co. E, 105th Pa.
H. Chubbuck, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
G. W. Dippell, Co. H, 5th New-York.
John P. Ross, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. C. Palmer, Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania.
Corp. W. H. Broadwell, Co. B, 34th New-York.
A. T. Rhinefeldt, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Bell, Co. D, 6th U. S. Infantry.
G. McGovern, Co. E, 77th N. Y.
E. Fox, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res.
J. Faney, Co. F, 1st N. J.
E. W. H. Graham, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
S. Kershaw, Co. A, 1st N. J.
J. Fiefer, Co. D, 7th N. Y.
S. Daman, Co. I, 72d Penn.
O. R. Burdock, Co. B, 42d N. Y.
Wm. Davis, Co. B, 42d N. Y.
J. E. King, Co. K, 27th N. Y.
J Smith, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cav.
J. E. Foulds, Co. C, 2d Mass.
P. L. Cook, Co. D, 11th Mass.
L. Pierce, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cav.
J. Bartron, Co. C, 95th Pa.
W. J. Cook, Co. G, 1st Penn. Reserves.
P. Rafferty, Co. B, 69th N. Y.
E. McVay, Co. M, 2d United States Artillery.
W. H. Miles, Co. H, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
J. Adams, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
Thos. Mahoney, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
P. F. Greene, Co. H, 4th Maine.
B. F. Stevenson, Co. D, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Sergt. Chas McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Penn. Reserve.
Thos Gannon, Co. H, 88th New-York.
Ralf Snyder, Bat. C, 8th U. S. Artillery.
S. Brown, Co. L, 1st Minn.
Sergt. Theo. Smith, Bat. B, 1st Maryland.
John Horn, Co. I, 20th Ind.
W. L. Rest, Co F, 72d Penn.
Sergt. J. A. Moser, Co. G, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
S. Decker, Co. B, 30th N. Y.
John Barker, Co. B, 22d Mass.
R. Q. Snodgrass, Co. F, 83d Pennsylvania.
N. McLaughlin, Co. F, 72d New-York.
Sergt. N. W. Johnson, Co. H., 92d New-York.
H. Travette, Co. H, 92d N. Y.
W. S. Thompson, Co. L, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
G. S. Johnson, Co. A, 83d Pa.
Jas. Fralr, Kennedy's Bat.
G. H. Johnson, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania.
W. H. Fuller, Co. B, 83d Pa.
Corp. J. E. Parker, Co. A, 8th Vermont.
A. Carroll, Co. K, 49th Pa.
David Machamer, Co. K, 49th Pennsylvania.
John Rosenberg, Co. C, 11th Penn. Reserve.
Pat. Leiper, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
Henry Blakeslee, Co. B, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
L. G. Voos, Co. B, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
John Kerr, Co. B, 9th Mass
J. H. Hasenburgh, Co. H, 46th Pennsylvania.
M. Staltz, Co. E, 83d Penn.
Wm. Gray, Co. I, 11th Pa.
M. R. Armour, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania.
J. L. Webster, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania.
P. McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Penn. Reserve.
Sam. Waley, Co, E, 10th Pa. Reserve.
S. S. Wilson, Co. E, 10th Pa. Reserve.
A. Kensell, Co. K, 9th Pa. Reserve.
Adam Keller, Co. I, 81st Pa.
J. M. Frear, Co. D, 57th N. Y.
A. Heiman, Co. F, Bucktails.
A. Guyer, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
Sergt. F. Egan, Co. E, 34th New-York.
G. W. Hart, Co. K, 20th Ind.
J. Rodenback, Co. B, 27th New-York.
J. Rodney, Co. F, 5th Vt.
Corp. T. Carnelly, Co. M, 62d Penn.
W. J. Kilpatrick, Co. B, 23d Pennsylvania.
W. Skillens, Co. D, 16th Mich.
H. Brooks, Co, B, 5th Vt.
S. Lawlis, Co. D, 8th N. Y.
O. Laughlin, Co. C, 5th Pa.
Sergt. E. Dyer, Co. E, 12th U. S. I.
M. Quinn, Co. D, 5th U. S. C.
O. Wren, Co. G, 2d U.S. Inf.
J. Merge, Co. K, 2d Mass.
R. C. Wright, Co. K, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
W. E. Strock, Co. H, 7th Penn. Res.
W. A. Horton, Co. C, 10th Penn. Res
J. Israel, Co. C, 9th Penn.
A. S. Lincoln, Co. I, 1st N. J.
E. J. Beaumont, Co. A, 13th New-York.
J. Hopkins, Co. B, 103d Pa.
W. G. Knight, Co. I, 3d Pa. Res.
H. E. Phillips, Co. K, 3d Pa. Reserves.
H. E. Brown, Co. B, 7th Mass.
John Heizel, Co. B, 3d Penn. Reserve.
Ben. Warner, Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania.
J. H. Galaway, Co. H, 29th Massachusetts.
J. Warren, Co. K, 105th Pa.
F. T. Frieleng, Co. B, 1st Penn. Reserves.
C. F. Cummings, Co. E, 83d Pa.
Wm. Fisher, Co. I, 6th Pa.
Geo. Ochs, Co. B, 1st Pa. Res's.
J. McInster, Co. G, 1st Minn.
G. W. Bennett, Co C, 105th Pa.
D. Ford, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cav.
J. Heptenstan, Co. D, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Fred. Wolf, Co. I, 2d U. S. Inf'y.
Sgt P. Ford, Co. B, 2d U. S. Inf.
A. Greiger, Co. C, 31st Penn.
Geo. Bosan, Co. E, 106th Penn.
W. B. Perkins, Co. E, 47th Me.
M. O'Brien, Co. B, 81st Pa.
Corp. H. B. Kimber, Co. K, 5th New-York.
R. H. Frye, Co. K, 10th Pa. Reserves.
H. M. Shannon, Co. C, 62d Pa.
D. Wright, Co. F, 2d Mass.
J. S. Renner, Co. C, 33d N. Y.
E. W. Decker, Co. G, 57th Pa.
M. Willett, Co. A, 93d Pa.
Corp. P. Begs, Co. S, 57th Pa.
W. Welder, Co. H, 3d Pa. Res.
J. Fisher, Co. B, 3d Pa. Res.
S. B. Caswell, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
C. Lance, Co. C, 31st N. Y.
M. Wolf, Co. I, 18th N. Y.
John Miller, Co. F, 18th N. Y.
John Kihr, Co. G, 55th N. Y.
P. Miller, Co. G, 7th New-York.
Chas. Ott, Co. A, 1st New-York Artillery.
Curtis Lee, Co. C, 24 Mich.
John Brady, Co. D, 28th N. Y.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. D, 88th N. Y.
John Navin, Co. G, 10th Pa. Reserves.
Wm. Freeman, Co. A, 8th New-York Cavalry.
Pat. Heely, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
John Doyle, Co. F, 72d N. Y.
M. C. Kean, Co. H, 105 Penn.
Corp. Geo. McKey, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
E. Daley, Co. H, 106th Penn.
W. H. Piefer, Co. H, 95th Pa.
Theodore Scott, Co. H, 53d Pennsylvania.
Robert Lang, Co. K, 7th New-York.
Sergt. B. M. Bauman, Co. B, 1st Penn. Reserve.
J. Yates, Co. I, 20th Ind.
J. Throckmorton, Co. H, 57th New-York.
J. Cullinan, Co. B, 9th Me.
Frank Adamson, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
C. Grinols, Co. C, 4th Vt.
L. F. Badger, Co. G, 3d Vt.
M. Jones, Co. K, 49th N. Y.
C. F. Packard, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin.
G. Dunn, Co. B, 27th N. Y.
E. Krendler, Co. C, 5th Wis.
Geo. Vernon, Co. F, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
Geo. Crueson, Co. E, 4th N. J.
R. Stevens, Co. C, 11th U. S. Infantry.
W. J. Bayne, Co. B, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Albert Flock, Co. H, 20th N. York.
Sergt. C. Westfield, Co. I, 20th Penn. Reserve.
J. Rathgeber, Co, B, 49th N. York.
C. C. Kohler, Co. A, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Geo McGibben, Co. F, 92d New-York.
G. W. Corser, Co. A, 4th Michigan.
Sergt. E. Hermans, Co C, 5th New-York.
Sergt. G. T. Swan, Co. A, 5th U. S. Artillery.
J. J. Fallon, 5th U. S. Artillery.
E. S. Armstrong, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Corp. M. Siebert, Co. G. 62d New-York.
J. R. Williams, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
M. Drouz, 35th U. S. Art.
Sergt. W. H. Hartford, Co. B, 36th N. Y.
F. Story, Co. I, 6th Vt.
J. Mooney, Co. B, 27th N. Y.
H. S. Seaman, Co. B, 1st Min.
J. Weydel, Co. D, 1st Pa. Res.
Corp. T. Powers, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts.
J. Lightner, Co. K, 16th Pa. R.
N. C. Thompson, Co. B, 5th Vt.
Orderly Sergt. Co. M. Brooks, Co. I, 4th Penn. Res.
J. Wehade, Co. G, 12th U. S. In.
O. Pecard, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
T. Reed, Co. E, 5th Mich.
W. Sowellewind, Co. F, 93d Pennsylvania.
D. Whitman, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
J. Bleck, Co. B, 98th Penn.
J. Miller, Co. B, 96th Penn.
C. Murphy, Co. B, 1st Pa. R.
S. Bradans, Co. G, 16th Mich.
C. Kyser, Co. I, 6th Penn.
F. Jackson, Co. I, 6th Pa. C.
D. Prince, Brigade Surgeon.
B. F. Sheridan, Co. E, 9th Massachusetts.
A. Wicke, Co. G, 7th Pa. R.
E. Tracy, Co. D, 62d N. Y.
J. Olney Smith, Co. H, 4th Mh.
E. S. Nobles, Co. H, 4th Mich.
J. R. Hong, Co. H, 4th Mich.
Corp. J. McGuoin, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts.
M. McGarrity, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
Sergt. J. A. Anderson, 10th Penn. Reserves.
J. Gaynor, Co K, 36th N. Y.
R. Campbell, Co. F, 10th Penn. Reserve.
T. Yoder, Co E, 10th Pa. Res.
J. Geyer, Co. A, 7th N. Y.
Geo. Ahrbeck, Co. A, 7th N. Y.
Caleb Pearce, Co. K, 7th N. J. Reserve.
C. Alexander, Co. B, 1st Maryland Battery.
J. J. Lyons, Co. C, 83d Penn.
H. J. W. Brown, Co. C, 1st Minnesota.
Corp. Samuel Gotshaw, Co. H, 55th New-York.
J. G. Ellis, Co. B, 101st N. Y.
T. Conden, Co. D, 24th N. Y.
Wm. Byrnes, Co. D, 12th U. S. Infantry.
R. C. Rust, Co. E, 18th N. Y.
R. Ryan, Co. A, 61st N. Y.
G. Florlani, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
Corp. F. B. Wagner, Co. B, 23d Pennsylvania.
J. Hannon, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
J. Burridge, Co. H, 33d N. Y.
F. Kiengler, Co. I, 42d N. Y.
J. Ashmore, Co. E, 5th N. J.
J. C. Clough, Co. H, 5th N. H.
P. O'Hallaran, Co. G, 100th New-York.

Personal.

—The Government has declined to give Maj. Sprague permission to accept the Colonelcy of the Albany regiment. His services in his present position are too valuable to be spared.

—Messrs. Bullock & Son and S. V. Merrick are among the $3,000 subscribers to the volunteer fund in Philadelphia.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is sojourning at Newport. He has taken Goffe's cottage on the Old Beach Road.

Three charity concerts given in London by Jenny Lind, have produced over $13,000. This sum has been divided between a number of public institutions.

—Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, with his family, are now staying in Belleville. He has a sister living in that place.

—Mayor Bigelow, of Newark, has been confined to his room for some days by an attack of fever.

—Parson Brownlow is delivering addresses in the towns along the Hudson River.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Labor in the Lower Part of Our City—Places of Worship.

Many suppose that the lower part of our City is entirely given over to trade and traffic, and that the religious wants of its inhabitants receive no care or attention. Such, however, is not the case, as at the present time there are ten places where daily services are held, which will be shown by the following facts and figures:

FIRST WARD.

No. 1 State-street—Industrial and Sunday School.
No. 13 Old-slip—Religious Worship and daily noon prayer-meeting.
Stone-street—Catholic School and Sunday School.
Broadway—Trinity Church and Sunday School.
Foot of Morris-street—Methodist Bethel and Sunday School.
No. 27 Greenwich-street—Mission Station and Sunday School.

SECOND WARD.

John-street—Methodist Church, Sabbath School, and Noon Prayer Meeting.
Fulton-street—North Dutch Church, Sabbath School, and Noon Prayer Meeting.
Beekman-street—St. George's Episcopal Mission and Sabbath School.
Pearl, near Beekman streets—Mission Sunday School.
No. 128 Fulton-street—Newsboys' Lodging House.

THIRD WARD.

Broadway—St. Paul's Chapel and Sabbath School.
Foot of Vesey-street—Episcopal Bethel Ship and Sunday School.
Barclay-street—St. Peter's Catholic Church and School.

FOURTH WARD.

No. 26 New-Bowery—Howard Mission and Sunday School.
Oliver-street—Baptist Church and Sunday School.
James street—Catholic Church and School.
Roosevelt-street—Catholic Church and School.
Madison-street—Mariners' Church and Sunday School.
Franklin-square—Baptist Mission Sunday School.
Rose-street—Mission Sunday School.

FIFTH WARD.

Duane-street—Methodist Church and Sunday School.
No. 147 Duane-street—German Mission and Sunday School; services also in English.
Foot of Laight-street—Bethel Ship and Sunday School, Episcopal.
Varick-street—St. John's Episcopal Church and Sunday School.
Laight-street—Baptist Church and Sunday School.
Hudson, near Franklin—Mission Sunday School.
Church and Leonard—Shiloh (Colored) Methodist Church and Sunday School.

SIXTH WARD.

Worth-street—Five Points House of Industry, School, &c.
Park-street—Ladies' Mission, Methodist.
Baxter-street—Baptist Mission and Sunday School.
Franklin and Centre—Mission Station and Sunday School.
Duane-street—Catholic Church and Sunday School.
Mott-street—Catholic Church and Sunday School.
Worth-street—Italian Industrial and Sunday School.

We thus see that the lower Wards are not entirely destitute of religious privileges. In that section of the City three daily noon prayer meetings are sustained. The Home of Industry and Ladies' Mission sustain weekly prayer meetings, and by their course of instruction may be said to hold daily services. The Newsboys' Lodging-house is doing a great and noble work. Its Superintendent and Matron are members of the Fulton-street Church, and exert all their energy in behalf of the poor boys committed to their care. Many in that institution, besides attending Sunday school elsewhere, take an interest in the school of the Home, and attend the religious services. Prayer meetings are held with them. The down-town field presents many places for successful labor; all that is needed is earnest teachers. The field is inviting, and we trust that the places provided may be sustained and supported.

Cricket.

ELEVEN ENGLISH VS. SIXTEEN AMERICANS.

The return match between the first eleven of the New-York Club and sixteen Americans from various Cricket and Base Ball Clubs, took place yesterday on the New-York Club ground, Hoboken. The New-York Eleven had strengthened themselves by the addition of SADLER and HAMMOND, in addition to CROSSLEY, their ground keeper—thus bringing three professional cricketers against the Americans, in addition to the well-known first-rate cricketers of so many years standing—such as Hudson, Higham, Wilby, Marsh, Sharp and Balliere, and Steward, the new "Point," and Scudder. The Americans had insisted that HARRY WRIGHT, of the St. George's Club, (who has been an American since he was twelve month's old,) should be allowed them, and expected that Dr. ANDREWS, and Messrs. CREIGHTON and BRAINARD would be on hand, all of whom are fine bowlers; but the latter three gentlemen were not on hand, and the game was played by only thirteen Americans at the bat, and substitutes in the field. It is not, therefore, very surprising that the English came off the victors.

The Americans went first to the bat, and the only decent scores made were by HALL, who made a 3, 2 and singles; and ROBINSON, whose well-got 13, comprised a 3 and 5 2s, the whole wickets falling for 49 runs.

The second innings footed up 67 for a loss of only five wickets, of which ROBINSON and VAN BUREN played very prettily for 4 each, and HARRY WRIGHT was not out 34 after a fine display of cricket, in which he made 3 4s, a 3, 5 2s and singles; and young GEORGE WRIGHT made 12, in which was a 3, and a splendid "on-drive" through the tent for 6 from HAMMOND's bowling, which scored 7 by an overthrow; he was greatly applauded, as was HARRY on coming off the field.

It is almost unnecessary to criticise the play of the Englishmen, except that in HUDSON's score were 2 4s, a 3 and 2 2s; in SADLER's 2 3s and 9 2s; WILBY's 5 were a 3 and 2; STEWART got a 3, 5 2s and singles; MARSH a 3 and 2; and CROSBY 2 2s in their scores. And the Englishmen scores were generally got by good play. HARRY WRIGHT bowled finely, but young GEORGE had a decided advantage, although not so successful in taking wickets. It is not likely that American and English matches will be played again, unless on more equal terms, and by barring professional players, who are very well in their place as teachers of cricket, or playing against an equal number in matches. Not much interest was taken in the match, judging by the few spectators, and the Americans gave up the contest at sundown.

AMERICANS.

FIR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscri bers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH MORMON—FRA DIAVOLO.

WINTER GARDEN—FANCHON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st. —OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIMES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Major-Gen. POPE, accompanied by his Staff, yesterday morning left Washington for his headquarters "in the field."

There seems to be a likelihood of serious work in Gen. POPE'S Department soon. There is already occasional skirmishing with the enemy in the vicinity of Orange Court-house, near Gordonsville, and the rebel General EWELL is reported to be in force on a line extending through Gordonsville to Stannardsville, on the east side of the Blue Ridge. He is supposed to have from twenty to thirty thousand men.

Gen. SIGEL'S advance guard of cavalry occupied Madison Court-house, directly south of Sperryville, two or three days ago, driving out the rebel cavalry who had possession. Our troops sustained no loss. Madison Court-house is northwest of Gordonsville, and not far from the rebel Gen. EWELL'S lines at Stannardsville.

We receive from Fortress Monroe a reiteration of the statement that the rebels are concentrating a large force on the James River, between Richmond and the Appomattox. They have adopted every method to keep the matter a secret, but have not succeeded. Everything is quiet with the Army of the Potomac.

A report has reached Cairo that our forces have evacuated Grand Junction, Tenn., and that the place has been occupied by the rebels. It is said they now have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston road between Memphis and Corinth. The guerrillas have also made a small demonstration on the Mobile and Ohio road at Humboldt; but it is now again in running order.

The Missouri guerrillas, under PORTER and COBB, 900 strong, were badly defeated and routed at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, on Monday. The rebel loss was from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, with guns, ammunition and baggage, and the National loss was 45 killed and wounded. Such wholesome lessons will do the rebels good.

Reliable advices from the Indian Territory state that our forces found Fort Gibson abandoned by the rebels. A reconnoissance showed them to be posted, 5,000 strong, under Gen. COOPER, on the south bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Grand River. Their force is composed of 500 Arkansians and 1,000 Texans, with two batteries of artillery, the remainder being Indians, mostly Choctaws and Creeks. The route from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson is entirely free from rebels, they having retreated across the Arkansas when our troops advanced.

From Memphis we learn that orders have been issued opening the city to trade with the surrounding country, under certain restrictions. Communication with the North is irregular, in consequence of most of the steamboats having been taken by the Government for the use of Gen. CURTIS' army.

The Nashville *Union* learns on good authority that Gen. NELSON has ordered five hundred negroes, belonging to rebel masters, to be sent to him for the purpose of putting them to work for the benefit of the army. The *Union* is not informed as to the work they will be required to do, but supposes they will be made to aid in rebuilding the bridges destroyed by the rebels, and to construct fortifications. Gen. NELSON has given strict orders that no loyal man's slaves shall be taken.

The Navy Department has heard of the capture of the British schooner *Agnes*, of Nassau, and the rebel steamer *Reliance*, the latter just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia. They were both taken into Key West for adjudication.

Gen. BURNSIDE was in the City, yesterday; and on paying a visit to the Post-office, about noon, received quite an ovation at the hands of a crowd of citizens, who by some means became aware of his presence. He did not make his escape from them until he made a brief speech, in which, after thanking the people for the demonstration of their good will, he urged the filling up of the old regiments in the field as the surest means through which to crush the rebellion.

The office of the St. Croix *Herald*, published at St. Stephens, N. B., was mobbed on Monday night, and the materials in it almost entirely destroyed, because the paper has advocated the Union cause.

Ex-Gov. W. B. CAMPBELL has accepted the appointment of Brigadier-General, tendered him by Mr. LINCOLN, with the understanding that he shall not be required to leave the State of Tennessee.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Produce Merchants held a spirited meeting yesterday at the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of aiding the cause of enlistments in the armies of the Union. F. P. SAGE presided, and a number of the most influential merchants officiated as officers of, and attended at, the meeting. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted, declaring it to be the duty of the merchants to sustain the Government in any way. After an interesting speech by Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Messrs. E. P. Buck, W. D. Morgan, E. G. Lamson, Robert Clapp, H. W. Smith, A. Smith, Jr., J. H. Brinsmade, Joseph Ketchum, Jr., and John J. Marshall were appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions toward raising a regiment under the auspices of the Produce Merchants. The Chair announced that $5,000 had already been subscribed.

By the order of Judge CARDOZO, the schooner *Dixie*, otherwise the *Success*, captured by the United States steamer *Keystone State*, in an attempt to run the blockade off Georgetown, S. C., was sold at public sale on Monday, in Philadelphia, and brought $2,350—CHARLES WILLIAMS being the purchaser. The schooner *Fair Play*, captured by the gunboat *Gem of the Sea*, in an attempt to run the blockade, was knocked down to EDWARD WRIGHT, a colored man, for $850, and the prize schooner *Providence*, taken by the United States steamer *Bienville*, brought $525—EDWARD C. KNIGHT being the purchaser. The cargoes of these vessels were afterward sold. Coarse salt was knocked down for 60 cents per sack, and fine for 80 cents; cigars, for $15 the thousand; a lot of pickled herring, for 35 cents the barrel; calf skins, $1 40 the pound; blue flannel, 21½ cents the yard; Kersey, 24 cents do.; blankets, at $2 35 and $3 50 the pair.

During the last week, three ships and three barks, heretofore employed in the whaling business, were sold at New-Bedford, Mass. They will be hereafter employed in the merchant service.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has again been represented as saying that he would commission no more Irish field officers; and the second time has he written a letter, in his usual fervid style, denying the allegation in toto.

The steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, which left Boston on Friday morning for the Southern coast, returned on Sunday, in consequence of some derangement to her machinery. She will be detained for several days.

The Toronto *Leader* is again thrown into paroxysms by the discovery that a National agent has been attempting to enlist men at Windsor, C. W., under the pretence of employing them to work in a cotton mill.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice CLERKE, the Concert Saloon cases, in which orders of arrest were issued against the Police, were elaborately argued, counsel discussing fully the question of the liability of the Police to arrest on civil process. An abstract of the arguments will be found in the law column. Decision was reserved.

The price of Gold fell to 115¾ ₱ cent. and Exchange on London to 127@127½ ₱ cent. yesterday. The Stock Market opened dull and weak, and closed inactive, but rather steady in prices. The return from the Custom-house of the Export of Domestic Produce for the week is the heaviest ever known at this port, $4,134,000 in value. This extraordinary movement of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., tends to a lower Exchange, and for the first time in several weeks, the price of Gold is controlled by the rate on London.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive. Flour was in fair demand, yet was rather cheaper. Wheat and Corn opened briskly at slightly advanced prices, but closed tamely, under the depressing influence of the decline in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported; Pork was dearer. Metals, Candles, Coal, Cotton, Laths, Seeds and Naval Stores, were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops, Leather, Saltpetre, Tallow, Tobacco, Molasses, Foreign Hemps and Foreign Liquors. The transactions in Hay, Hides, Oils, Fish, Lime, Spices, Wool and Whisky, were restricted. Sugars were active, at very full rates. Liberal freight engagements were effected.

The Live Stock markets show a falling off of 1,700 beeves and a gain of 1,400 sheep, compared with last week. There is also a slight falling off in hogs. Beef advanced a trifle at the opening of the Forty-fourth-street Market on Monday, but with additions on Tuesday, making 3,543 at that market, besides near 400 stale cattle, prices fell to last week's rates, with a slow, labored market. A very few cattle brought 8½c., but a good many nice Illinois steers, in fine killing condition for the butcher, were sold at 8c., and one butcher at least was boasting of getting good cattle at 7c. Heavy losses were sustained by those who bought at Albany and Buffalo to sell again here. Some droves were reported sold at ALLERTON'S at only $2 ₱ head above the cost in Chicago, thus losing the owners rising $10 ₱ head. Cattle barely sold out. Sheep are selling pretty well at former rates. Lambs are too plenty, and 25c. ₱ head lower. Many of them are the poor cullings of former lots, and sell at $2@$3 ₱ head. Live hogs are in fair demand, and sell as fast as they arrive at 4¾c.@5c.

The Situation in Mexico.

The crumbs of news received yesterday from Mexico contain matter of dubious import. The French, it seems, are left to recruit and strengthen themselves at leisure in Orizaba. The Mexican Generals, as was to be expected, celebrated their recent victory by a battle royal among themselves; and, in attending to this little bit of private business, have had no time to spend upon the invaders and enemies of the country. Even the guerrillas, who have hitherto rendered intercourse between Vera Cruz and the French encampments extremely difficult, have deserted the routes, leaving free passage for the transportation trains and reinforcements, so that all the advantages of the recent success at Puebla have been wasted.

The favorable side of this picture is the circumstance that, in the ardor of triumph, the lines at Orizaba had not been attacked by the Mexicans, pressing hard upon the flying foe and seeking his destruction. In that case the French army would, in all probability, have been annihilated, and the French people rendered a unit in urging the Mexican campaign. Nothing has been more dreaded by the real friends of Mexico than this possible but most disastrous success. The dissensions, rather than the harmonious concurrence of the Mexican leaders has prevented it. In consequence, a large and powerful portion of the French middle-classes are enabled to denounce the war as unprovoked and gratuitous, and to give such voice and currency to their belief as to enlist the great body of the nation on their side. To this influence the Emperor, the creature of the middle-classes, must sooner or later yield, and terminate the war abruptly.

But then, as a counterpoise to this encouragement, is the spectacle of the Mexican leaders falling out among themselves. In the death of the capitalist, ESCANDON, JUAREZ, we are told, has lost a most essential support. Weak as he is, he has no power to control the tempers or movements of his officers, and ZARAGOZA, ORTEAGA and DOBLADO, the leading Generals, are in desperate feud. To say nothing of old grievances, they are jealous of each other, and to the last degree angry with the President for calling COMONFORT to the chief command of the army. In these circumstances, military movements cease. Color is given to the French pretension that foreign intervention can alone give order and tranquillity to the country; for, if the leaders of the people cannot preserve peace, when actually in presence of a deadly enemy, what can be expected of them when left to themselves? Is anything wanted, after this, to satisfy Europe that the Emperor is right; that civilization requires the establishment of a strong Government for Mexico, on a pinnacle above the reach of faction; and that NAPOLEON cannot fairly withdraw his army until he shall have insured that strong and permanent administration?

For ourselves, we have not lost hope in the ultimate patriotism of the Mexican leaders. The acquisition of COMONFORT doubtless gives new forces to the Liberal Government. It will bring to the ranks an interest which has heretofore held back, maintaining an uncertain position between the Church Party and the Radicals. And when the enormous preparations making in France for the war of conquest become known in Mexico, we doubt not that feud and offence will be forgotten, and chief and follower will join with full heart and a single mind in the war of national independence—or, more properly, of national existence. Let us, in charity, so read the omens.

English and American Aristocracy.

Two events have occurred recently in England, which are significant of the state of public feeling toward America. On the annual Commemoration Day of the Founders of Oxford, the students are in the habit, before the usual address is delivered, of cheering and hissing the different names of popular or odious public men as they are proposed. The name of GARIBALDI had been cheered, and that of NAPOLEON both cheered and hissed, when some one shouted out the name of "JEFFERSON DAVIS;" it was received with tumultuous and unanimous applause. "President LINCOLN" was proposed, and it was greeted with hisses and groans.

To the other incident to which we allude, was the public meeting, already described in our columns, of the operatives in Manchester; the hard-working, pinched, hungry masses of men in the cotton and other manufactures of that city. They were called together to hear a proposal from a Member of Parliament, that the English Government should intervene in the American civil war—nominally for the sake of peace, but really to establish the Southern Confederacy. These men had been the great sufferers from our war; their wives and children were crying vainly at home for bread to feed them, while all their aristocratic teachers assured them they had but to acknowledge the South, and cotton would pour in its stream of labor and wealth to them. They had heard continually from the higher classes, that the only objects of the North was power and territory, and that the South were but asserting the rights of the Declaration of Independence, and struggling for liberty. With these fallacies before them, with hunger and want behind them, the operatives of Manchester reversed the whole object of the meeting; rejected the proposition of Mr. HOPWOOD; passed a motion, with immense applause, in favor of preserving the American Union and supporting the policy of President LINCOLN.

We would not exaggerate the importance of either of these events—certainly not of the first. Still they may be considered as straws on the surface of English opinion. The instinct of portions of the people has struck through to the essential character of our civil war. The sons of the aristocracy—those whose fathers and ancestors have become rich and powerful, either by burdens laid on the people or by wealth taken from them; who dread, beyond all things, the equal elevation of the masses with themselves; who hate the very name of Democracy—these naturally feel for the so-called aristocrats of America—the nobility of the slave-pen and the plantation. They feel unconsciously, or they have heard it at home, that the same struggle is raging on American soil which has convulsed Europe and will convulse it again—the struggle between those who would raise up the lowest classes to the rights and privileges of humanity, and those who would depress them for their own base purposes.

They see well that the stupendous conflict which is desolating a continent is no causeless and unmeaning struggle, but is indeed the clashing of principles; that this, even as the first French Revolution, is essentially a war of Democracy against privilege; for the rights of man against the immunities of a class. The triumph of the North would be the triumph of Democracy, and they dread it (very reasonably) almost as they would a revolution of the British masses themselves. The success of the South would be the ruin of the American-Republican experiment, and would throw back the popular party in Europe for a century; therefore they pray for it and cheer its rebellious leader. They are perfectly right and reasonable. The victory of the North would give a shock to aristocratic privileges in England, from which they would never recover. Reform, popular suffrage, the abolition of a State-Church, the elevation of the working classes, would be, in the future, the possible English results of our success. No wonder that the boys of the universities shout for a Slaveholding Confederacy and the great repudiator.

On the other hand, a portion of the working classes—those who think for themselves—feel at once that the national cause in America and the popular cause in England, are one. Though temporarily we deprive them of bread, with a noble instinct they feel that we are really striking for them and the rights of mankind against caste and power. As Mr. LINCOLN said in his message, "they know that the destruction of the American Republic—whatever else it may mean—means no good to the common people." While an army of the middle classes are hoodwinked by the aristocracy, or are blinded by national jealousy and selfishness, not looking under the surface of events here and seeing the real struggle of great ideas beneath party cries and official proclamations, the heart of the English masses discern the truth as by instinct. They see in the Southern leaders not merely oppressors of the negro, but oppressors of mankind. The victory of our Government is to them the victory of Universal Suffrage, of Republicanism, Liberty and Justice to the poor; all for which the people have struggled so long in Europe. The triumph of the South is, to their clear vision, the triumph of a privileged few—the basest aristocracy ever formed, conspicuous for ferocity, cruelty and meanness—grown rich on the sale of human bodies, and fattened by the blood of the poor.

AID TO THE REBELS.—Among the excerpts from the Richmond Press which we gave yesterday, was a paragraph to the effect that "twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, brought over in the *Nashville*, had just arrived at Macon;" and that "thirty-eight pieces more were expected at the same place." This is the first mention we have seen of this liberal donation of our British cousins to the rebels of the South. It is certainly a remarkable evidence of practical sympathy that the national trophies of England should be disposed of in this way. We suppose, however, they must have been sold by the British Government for old iron, and bought up dirt cheap by these British merchants. But that, though a matter of some importance to the merchants, is of no moment to us, and of still less to the rebels. The eighty pieces will do service in slaughtering our citizens, in destroying our Union and our liberties, and in strengthening the Confederacy whose cornerstone is Slavery. And if these things are effected, the British merchants will be amply rewarded for their donation. If the malign spirit of John Bull could only be crammed into one of them, and blown to—where he blew the unfortunate Sepoys to, they would serve a better end than any they are likely to be used for.

THE CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON.—The world has the right to expect that a great nation shall show itself generous to misfortune. In the tremendous rebellion which has arisen between two sections of our country, the rights of an unfortunate class of persons have been especially at issue. These people—loyal, of course, in their feelings, and inclined to aid our cause, as well as eager for liberty—have everywhere entered our lines and intrusted themselves to the honor of the Government. Some have labored in the camps; some have been servants of officers; others have merely waited until occupation could be assigned them, or they have tilled the ground under the protection of our armies. No complaint has yet been made either of their industry or their faithfulness to the National cause. It would be a shame beyond any on the catalogue of national basenesses if any of these poor creatures, through our reverses, should be abandoned to their ancient masters. It would be a living death to them. Torture, and floggings and punishment, and possibly execution under horrible agonies, would be their fate. They are the nation's freedmen—intrusted to the nation's honor. We trust if any of the islands on the South Carolina coast are obliged to be abandoned by our forces, that the negroes will all be removed from the reach of their cruel owners. We are sure that the humanity of Gen. SAXTON or Gen. HUNTER will lead them without fail to provide for this.

But there are already abuses nearer home. It is well known that large numbers of runaway slaves have come to Washington. Many of these have found employment in the city and the camps, but considerable numbers are still supported by the Government. In three small dwelling-houses behind the Capitol, the visitor will find over *three hundred* contrabands packed and crowded together—men, women and children all sleeping together on the floor, or otherwise, without regard to decency, morality or health. The houses became for a time dens of nastiness and fever, until a humane and energetic Superintendent, Mr. NICHOLS, contrived to have them cleaned, whitewashed and divided somewhat into compartments, at least for the sick and well. He has entered a room in the morning, and found four dead on the floor, from the effects of the bad air and overcrowding. Even now, with all the improvements, the average mortality for the 300 is *two a day*; thus five months would rid the Government effectually of all responsibility or care of them. The so-called hospital of the building is a most vile-smelling room, with insufficient attendance. The Superintendent is well known as a man of humanity and energy, and the fault is not believed to be his, but in the general arrangements by those to whom the fugitives are intrusted by Government. There is not the slightest excuse for it, that we can see. If sufficient houses could not be obtained, surely tents might be, which would be vastly healthier than these overcrowded buildings. But the great error is in retaining these people at all in Washington. There is an immense demand over the whole country for labor in the harvest, some farmers offering even $1 50 and $2 per day, and not finding hands. There always is a demand for servants—especially black servants. A little ingenuity on the part of the Superintendent might have disposed of all of his superfluous laborers, even to the women and children. It would be only necessary to find out where the demand was, and to let people know where they could be supplied. And for the sick, a proper hospital should be opened, with suitable medicines and attendance.

Both humanity and justice demand that these unfortunate creatures should be cared for and made useful.

THE REBEL NAVY REDIVIVUS.—The rebel navy, which a month ago seemed to be clean snuffed out, is again giving signs of life. The vessels are few in number, but quite formidable. The iron-clad *Arkansas*, after its recent exploit near Vicksburgh, is, it is said, again ready to take the field, or at least the river. We have neither ship nor ram in the Mississippi that can cope with it. It is feared by some that, after doing further damage to our fleet at Vicksburgh, it may pass down to New-Orleans, and destroy the few wooden ships we have in front of that city, while the rebels in the city will assail the half-dozen regiments under General BUTLER; and thus New-Orleans will again fall into rebel hands. PORTER'S mortar-fleet has now left the river; and our effective naval force upon it is small. But still, if the rebels attempt any such thing as this, they will probably find difficulties upon which they have not counted. We should feel greater security, however, for New-Orleans, if we had one or two of our iron-clad gunboats in front of the city, ready to engage the *Arkansas* if she make any such audacious stroke. Could not the Navy Department send just one as soon as possible?

The rebels have also two or three armed steamers up the Arkansas River—the same ones which escaped from Memphis after the naval fight at that place. Up the Red River, too, we learn from a correspondent, they have two steamers, said to be now partially mailed; but a part of our fleet has been ordered up the river to find and engage them. It will evidently require great vigilance and care yet on the Mississippi and its tributaries; for the rebels have taken good advantage of the leisure we have given them, and are bending every energy to recover lost ground there. By our fleet they lost the river; and by their fleet they may make an effort to regain it.

Beside the river fleet, they have been busy building and plating ships on the seaports we have left to them. We have heard a good deal about the cuirassed monster at Mobile, which is soon to convoy out a fleet of ships laden with cotton, and convoy in one from the West Indies laden with munitions of war. At Charleston, again, they have some sort of naval thing or things, built or building, of which we know little, though we have heard much; and at Richmond there are two iron-clad vessels on the stocks, which are said to be more formidable than the old *Merrimac*. There is no way of successfully meeting these mailed vessels which the rebels have been busy at for the last few months, but by bringing other mailed vessels of greater power to fight them. It is a small navy, but not a contemptible one, that has half a dozen iron-clad ships such as the *Arkansas*, or *Merrimac* No. 2. The thing for us to do is to hurry up our iron-clads. We ought to be able to build them faster than the rebels.

POLITICAL CONTEST IN NORTH CAROLINA.—There is an exceedingly bitter and exciting contest for Governor of North Carolina, now going on in that State, some of the features of which are given by our correspondent this morning. The election is on Thursday of next week—the first Thursday in August—and the contestants are JOHNSTON and VANCE, the former representing the fire-eating secession Democracy, whose platform is, "War to the last extremity, and eternal separation from the North;" and VANCE, who was in Congress from North Carolina at secession time, representing the powerful Whig, conservative element of the State. The fire-eaters fiercely accuse VANCE of being in favor of a return of North Carolina to the Union; and his champion in the Press, a noted local leader named HOLDEN, is even charged with being the "apologist of Abolitionists and traitors," "a minion of LINCOLN," "a friend of the hated Yankees," and so on—all this, too, though VANCE is an officer who has done service in the rebel army. It is asserted, morever, by the Raleigh *Standard*, that the principles of VANCE and HOLDEN "pervade almost the entire ranks of the old opposition Press" of North Carolina, which is very likely to be true; and if so, is a very cheerful sign. The advocates of VANCE, on the other hand, accuse the fire-eaters with being the "precipitators" of the war, charge the rebel Government with being a military despotism, and so on; and though they do not advocate openly a return to the Union, are doing a good deal toward breaking down the rebellion. The fire-eater JOHNSTON, it is said by his friends, is supported by the "entire old Democracy of the State," while VANCE claims for followers the old Whigs; and on this ancient basis of Whig and Democrat, the contest is pretty much carried on throughout the State. The Gubernatorial elections in North Carolina are generally highly exciting—the candidates traveling around the State together, and speaking against each other from stump to stump, wherever they can find an audience; and the issue of the contest usually depends very much on the comparative oratorical ability of the contestants. VANCE is a fine speaker, while JOHNSTON is "unaccustomed to public speaking;" but, to make up the deficiencies of the latter, it is said that TOOMBS, YANCEY, and even JEFF. DAVIS himself, will use their oratorical powers before the people. The State is thoroughly stirred up with the excitement; and it is evident that the contest will be close and keen.

We do not place any undue value on this election. We do not believe that the choice of VANCE would result in the return of North Carolina to the Union, or even any immediate action in that direction. Nevertheless, it would be a sign of hope and of conservatism in the Old North State. The Whigs are the strongest in numbers, as they are far the strongest in influence, position and character. But undoubtedly the military vote, which is to be taken in the camps around Richmond, will be so manipulated as to secure the ascendancy of the fire-eating faction.

BOGUS MONEY.—It is not to destroy anybody's faith in the current paper money—now that paper is the only currency which we have—that we publish an article on counterfeiting this morning. We give it so as to furnish information to the public, and put them, as well as the police, on their guard, and also to furnish some hints to banking institutions, bank-note engravers, and the authorities. The practice of counterfeiting has grown enormously within the last few years; and now that the use of bills of all denominations, from one cent to one thousand dollars, has become universal in business, it is likely to increase still faster. The field is great, and the temptations enormous.

It would be well, while we wait for additional laws and safeguards, to apply the severest penalty to the first man who is caught at counterfeiting any sort of bill or stamp, or who is implicated in their manufacture or passage. It seems that there are counterfeits on all our City Banks, while in the whole country, out of thirteen hundred good bank note issues, but one hundred are not counterfeited; and in the present year there are not less than six thousand different species of fraudulent bills floating about. It is probable that before the year is out, Government issues of the various authorized denominations will supply in great measure the currency of the country, which would certainly furnish less opportunity for fraudulent operators.

THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR.—"All is going well, if you will only fill up the old regiments," said Gen. BURNSIDE, in his little speech in this City yesterday. "Give me fifty thousand recruits for my old regiments, rather than one hundred thousand men organized in new regiments," writes Gen. MCCLELLAN. What other testimony is wanted to prove the absolute necessity of this measure, so urgently pressed by us already? Fill up the skeleton regiments—such is the immediate, imperative demand of the day!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Assurances of a Vigorous War Policy.

An Inspection of the Military Works on the Atlantic Coast.

The Appointments Under the Tax Law.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY.

You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the Government. Organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field.

SECRETARY STANTON AWAY FROM HOME.

Gen. HALLECK and Secretary STANTON attracted considerable attention at Willard's to-night, by appearing together in the lobby. The Secretary is not often seen so far from the War Office.

LORD LYONS AND THE BOGUS CONFEDERACY.

The statement that Lord LYONS has written to a member of the Legation that England would recognize the bogus Confederacy, is, of course, without foundation.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The news from Missouri is not encouraging in appearance, but is so in fact. Guerrilla raids are greatly exasperating the quiet loyal citizens, who have not heretofore exhibited the determination to defend their property and Government that they are now manifesting.

THE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Several Congressmen from New-York and Pennsylvania are here looking after the Tax appointments. Those for the smaller and more distant States are to be first determined, and Secretary CHASE and Commissioner BOUTWELL are busily engaged on them. New-York will probably be reached about the close of next week.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Every train continues to bring a number of good citizens, fortified with letters from Governors and high functionaries of their States, requesting the detail of officers and privates now in the field to recruit for new regiments. These applications can only be granted upon the terms set down in my dispatch of yesterday. About one thousand officers have resigned since the recent battles, most of them avowedly, as after Bull Run, to raise new commands.

CARS ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The cars commenced running regularly to-day on the street railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue. The track is in order from the Capitol to the State Department.

REBEL PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED, ETC.

All the rebel prisoners in the old Capitol, about 250 in number, will be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe, for exchange.

About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners and deserters and stragglers from our own army, have been brought to the city from various localities, principally from Fredericksburgh.

SEIZURE OF SUTLERS' GOODS, ETC.

Last night, in accordance with orders given to Gen. WHIPPLE, to prevent any persons from taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. POPE'S lines, ten wagons, drawn by twenty horses, and heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing, shoes, etc., belonging to sutlers and others, were seized near Falls Church, and brought to Washington, together with the fifteen persons having the property in charge. The men were released by the Military Governor, with an impressive admonition.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The following officers have been dismissed from the service: Capt. SAMUEL L. HARRISON, Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Capt. JOHN C. THOMPSON, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Second Lieut. ELDRIDGE GARDE Thirty-first New-York Volunteers; First Lieut. ENOCH C. CLOUD, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY VESSELS.

Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, is about to make an inspection of the military works on the Atlantic seaboard.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN NEW-YORK.

He is Captured at the Post-office by an Army of Admirers, and Makes a Speech—Hopeful View of Affairs.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE being in New-York on a temporary visit in the interests of the Government was identified by several persons as he drove up to the Post-office yesterday about 1 o'clock, and immediately a large crowd gathered to see the hero of Roanoke and Newbern. By the time he had procured his letters and had entered his carriage to drive away, Nassau-street was so blocked up by the people that his driver found it impossible to move. Hoping to evade the people, he entered the marble building opposite; but the crowd only increased in density as the magic word "BURNSIDE" passed up and down the street. The new porch of the Post-office, fronting Nassau-street, was covered with the clerks, who emerged by the windows of that establishment, and whose novel position gazing into the windows of the building opposite only tended to excite public curiosity, and to increase the throng in the street. Finding there was no escape, the brave General did what he never did before—*capitulated*, and made his appearance on the porch over the main entrance in company with two or three citizens. His appearance was the signal for a shout of welcome which rang through the crowded street. Removing his hat, and with his face lighted up by that hopeful smile so characteristic of the General, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am taken very much aback by this sudden gathering, and by this unexpected demonstration of your good will. I will not conceal from you how gratifying this testimonial of your approbation is to me. In return you will expect of me a word, at least, of hope and cheer for our beloved country. I will frankly tell you that everything is going on well—and will continue so, if the ranks of the old regiments are filled up. Nothing else is wanting. It is not fitting in me, perhaps, to tell you how soon, I believe, this war will be brought to a favorable close if the old regiments, which have done such heroic services in the field shall immediately be recruited and prepared for efficient action.

Thanking you for your generous demonstrations, and assuring you of my confident belief that soon peace and quietness will once more prevail over our once happy land, I will bid you farewell.

A round of hearty cheers greeted this brief but pertinent address of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Articles for the Sick.

The Relief Association, at No. 194 Broadway, for sick and wounded soldiers, wish to notify the generous public of this City that the recent arrivals have led to a depletion of their stock of goods. The following articles are much needed, and all donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Ladies' Committee in attendance: Canes, crutches, cravats, suspenders, woolen coats and pants, shirtings, pocket handkerchiefs, shirts, drawers, port wine, brandy, jellies, lemons, sugar, books, dressing-gowns, &c.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Payment of Bounties—Progress of Recruiting, &c.

THE STATE BOUNTY.

As expected, the fact of Col. TURNBULL'S regiment having yesterday been partly paid the State advance bounty of twenty-five dollars, caused a considerable influx of recruits to all the offices in the City. This prompt fulfillment of the Governor's promise has created confidence in the minds of those disposed to volunteer, and officers who know how to put the matter in its real light before applicants will not in future have to wait long for material to fill up their companies.

THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

There is now deposited in the City $150,000, to the credit of Major SPRAGUE, United States disbursing officer for New-York State, to enable him to pay at once to soldiers volunteering for regiments in the field, or for the new regiments, the $25 advance bounty offered by the Secretary of War. If men continue to come in as fast as they did yesterday that amount will not last him long.

BOUNTIES TO REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Some little delay in paying the State bounty to recruits for regiments in the field occurred at the office of Dr. THOMSON, one of the three Medical Inspectors appointed by Gov. MORGAN, in consequence of the want of formal receipts. When the state of affairs became known at Albany to Col. BLISS, he sent the checks to Dr. THOMSON, and authorized him to accept for them written receipts. A great many of these receipts—each for $50—Dr. THOMSON cashed yesterday. Regular printed forms will be distributed to-day, and future difficulty will thus be obviated. Some time during the current week, arrangements will be perfected for the disbursement to these volunteers for the old regiments of the bounty due them from the United States, and also of the $4 enlistment fee which they are to have.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

The extra inducements to men to enlist in the regiments now engaged on active service, are having their effect. Plenty of people prefer receiving $79 to $50; and that is the difference of the amounts paid down to volunteers for the old regiments as distinguished from the new. The presence here, too, of officers recruiting for the old regiments, is beginning to be better known. Hitherto their light has been comparatively hidden under a bushel. They have not advertised and gone into the show-bill line of business so extensively as the enterprising Captains and Lieutenants who are working for the Senatorial District Regiment, the Empire Brigade, the Metropolitan Guard, and similar new organizations. By virtue of a general order issued by Adjutant-General THOMAS recruits for regiments in the field will be allowed to select any company of a regiment they may prefer, provided that company does not happen to be full.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

On Monday evening Gen. MEAGHER went to Albany to confer with the Governor as to the best means of quickly filling up his gallant brigade. Recruiting for the brigade commenced yesterday in earnest, and a goodly number of first-class men were obtained. The new headquarters has a brilliant and attractive appearance, bills and banners combining to make a fine show—of course Hibernian in character. Green predominates; and harps and shamrocks are plentiful enough to induce every Irishman in the City into enrolling himself, for his adopted country's sake, beneath the flag and emblems that are always crowned with victory.

THE FIFTY-FIRST N. Y. S. V.

This distinguished regiment, which, under command of Col. FERRERO, covered itself with glory at Roanoke and Newbern, wants about a hundred men to bring it up to the regulation standard. The regiment is in the *corps d'armée* of Gen. BURNSIDE, and is now commanded by Col. POTTER, Col. FERRERO having been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. Maj. CHARLES W. LEJENDRE is on here to enlist men, and has his depôt at No. 293 Broadway. Volunteers can scarcely pick out a more desirable regiment to join.

THE FIFTH (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.)

No regiment that New-York has sent to the war has earned a more enviable reputation, whether in peace or on the battle-field, than the famous Zouaves that still go by the name of the National Guard Colonel who organized them. Wherever they have been in barracks they have gained the good-will and respect of the community in which they were situated, a special sort of toleration being shown to them, indeed, even by the fair Secessionists of Baltimore. Whenever they have gone into action, they have been a rallying point for their friends, as they have ever been a terror and destruction to their foes. The rebels have never yet been able to stand before the "red-legged devils," as MAGRUDER'S men christened them at Big Bethel, and faltering National troops have felt inspired with new constancy and courage when they saw the well-known red trowsers coming to their timely aid. On first going to the Peninsula, so admirable was their drill and discipline that they were accorded the special honor of being brigaded with the regulars, and, at the terrible fight of Gaines' Mills, be it ever remembered that a distinguished officer in Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER'S Staff declared "the Fifth New-York was the only regiment that, during the final retreat, retained its presence of mind and organization." It is a greater honor to be a private in such a regiment than a Colonel in one which has yet to earn its laurels. Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR is recruiting for it at No. 806 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

At No. 20 Whitehall-street, near South ferry, recruiting is going on for the First Regiment of New-York Cavalry, Col. DODGE. This cavalry is now stationed at Suffolk, Virginia, and looks every day for orders on important work.

IRA HARRIS GUARD.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry (Ira Harris Guard No 2) has an office open at No. 72 Lispenard-street, near Broadway, at which Capt. CROCKER is on hand to enrol men. The regiment has reaped considerable fame already, and is composed of the kind of officers and men who are sure to seek for more.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-first Ward Union Volunteer Association met at their headquarters, No. 435 Fourth-avenue, on Monday evening, ANDRE FROMENT, Esq., in the Chair. It was resolved to open a general recruiting office in the Ward, for enlistments to fill up the old regiments.

SPECIAL BOUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscription list which Mayor OPDYKE has liberally headed with a donation of $1,000 is thus headed:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, deeply impressed with the great importance of at once recruiting our army in the field, and determined that the charge of *neglect* of those brave sons of this Metropolis, who are battling to maintain her supremacy in honor and power, as well as the National grandeur and unity, shall not be at the doors of this wealthy and patriotic community, subscribe their names for the sums set opposite thereto, to provide a fund for bounty, if additional bounty be required, to promote enlistments for such regiments originally raised in this City as are now in the field.

The fund will be paid into the hands of JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, and be disbursed under the direction of Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Morris Ketchum, John A. Stephens. Jonathan Sturges, Wm. Curtis Noyes, A. T. Stewart and Samuel Sloan.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD PAID OFF.

The most of the recruits of the Metropolitan Guard, Col. TURNBULL, were yesterday paid one-half of the State bounty, at Riker's Island, and in order that the families of the men may have an opportunity to share in the payment, the Commissioners of Police will give free passage to-morrow to the wives, parents and children of those who have received their bounty, to and from the Island. Passes for the trip can only be obtained at Police Headquarters, No. 413 Broome-street. The steamer will leave at foot of Governeur-street at 10 A. M. and return at 5 P. M.

THE MERCHANTS' BRIGADE.

A meeting for the furtherance of this organization will be held to-day at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Many of the most prominent merchants of the City are connected with the movement.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

The managers of the Hope Express Company have notified their employes that to each one who enlists will be continued one half their salaries, and the absolute certainty of their situations upon their return from the war with an honorable discharge. That's the way to do it.

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

The following letter is from Gov. MORGAN to the Sixth Senatorial Committee:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 27, 1862—Sunday Evening.

George W. Blunt, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., New-York City:

SIR: I have this morning received your favor dated 25th inst., inclosing a copy of a resolution of the Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, dated July 24, 1862, as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the Committee whether we shall proceed to organize a new regiment or endeavor to enlist for the regiments now in the field from this State, and it was therefore ordered that the Corresponding Secretary communicate with the Governor by telegraph, with a view to obtain his opinion.

I lose no time in replying that I believe the interests of the service will be promoted by deferring for a limited time the organization of a new regiment in the Sixth Senatorial District, for the purpose of enabling the Senatorial Committee in that District to give its undivided efforts to the work of filling up of regiments in the field in first instance, and subsequently to completing the organization of such as have made considerable progress, under authorization previously granted. It affords me much satisfaction to confer with your Committee on the subject of the appointment of officers of the new regiment, whenever it is deemed desirable to turn your energies and attention in that direction from the work of filling up the regiments. Permit me to express my thanks to your Committee for the very commendable manner in which I observe you have organized the labor in your District, and especially for your disposition to attend first to the more important work of recruiting for the army in the field.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. D. MORGAN.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD).

This splendid regiment, Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, now stationed at Newport's News, Va., is in want of recruits to fill up its thinned ranks. The regiment has now been in active service for nearly fifteen months; during that time it has distinguished itself in many battles, but more especially at Bull Run, and on the bloody earthworks of James Island. Nearly all of the men in this regiment have been in the British service, and have served with distinction in the Crimea and East Indies. Capts. LAING and SHILLINGLAW are the recruiting officers for the regiment; their headquarters are at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

At noon, yesterday, the Committee on National Affairs held a meeting, Alderman FARLEY presiding. The Chairman and Secretary were directed to make a full report of the Committee's recent proceedings for presentation to the Common Council. It was then decided to hold meetings daily at noon till further notice.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE REGIMENT.

SPIRITED MEETING IN THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—FUNDS SUBSCRIBED TO AID RECRUITING—SPEECH BY HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE—PRACTICAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A highly influential meeting of the Produce Merchants was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P.M., with a view to aid the cause of recruiting for the Army of the Union. On motion Mr. F. P. SAGE occupied the chair; Messrs. DAVID DOWS, R. P. BUCK, LEWIS ROBERTS, J. H. HOLCOMB, J. S. WILLIAMS and WM. H. SWAN acted as Vice-Presidents, and J. H. HERRICK and L. M. HOFFMAN, Secretaries.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, announced the object of the gathering to be to raise a regiment under the auspices of the Produce Exchange. While from the nature of their business they would find it impossible to go themselves, they knew that "money is the sinews of war," and he hoped they would supply it liberally for others to go.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS ROBERTS, the following resolutions, read by Mr. J. H. HERRICK, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the representatives of that commerce, which in every period of the past has nurtured and sustained well-regulated constitutional liberty, we hereby tender to the Government, and to all our brave officers, and their heroic, self-sacrificing soldiers, and to all others engaged in quelling the rebellion and saving the national life, our earnest, hearty and vigorous support, and as an integral portion of that great body of freemen in the loyal North, who have an enrolled militia of over three million of men, and who have aided to furnish a thousand millions of dollars without exhausting their strength or diminishing their resources, and who are willing to pledge their future in behalf of constitutional liberty, we earnestly implore the Government, to respond to the popular will, and put forth all its energies to make the contest brief, energetic and conclusive. That the employment by the rebels of marauding bands of guerrillas, who spare neither age, sex or condition, is in violation of all recognized rules of war among civilized States, and that wherever a common outrage is committed against all humanity, then are all mankind, of every creed, and of all religions, and of every nation, alike interested, in punishing the wrong, we therefore call upon the moral sense of the whole civilized world to reprobate a system, revolting to humanity, and in conflict with every generous attribute recognized among Christian men.

That since that which we have most to spare is that by which other nations live, the American people justly consult their own dignity and honor as well as all their previous history, when they refuse to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States, and they have thus secured to themselves an immunity to demand that this same just and beneficent policy shall be pursued by all foreign Governments toward us, while we are engaged in laying upon an immutable basis the foundations of our individual and public liberty, as secured by the National Union, and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was then introduced, and, having been cordially welcomed as he mounted the President's desk, spoke substantially as follows:

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

What the loyal North is now engaged with, is in quelling an attempted overthrow of the General Government, and the contest in every sense becomes a war of self-preservation. This fact imposes great responsibilities on each citizen who feels for the honor and welfare of his country; but no other equal body of men can exercise greater power toward achieving a victorious result than the highly influential intelligent and patriotic class of merchants and citizens who daily congregate here. A moment will demonstrate their relation to this struggle. The bitterness of the contest is aggravated by the national and commercial importance attached to the two great staples of human necessity—food and clothing—[applause,] respectively represented by the two geographical sections engaged in this monstrous civil strife. Upon the commanding power of cotton the rebellious States have relied not only for the means to prosecute their unjust cause to a successful issue, but to also secure their ultimate recognition by foreign Powers. What are the facts? The loyal North has twenty millions of population, devoted to labor and self-reliant; the South but eight millions, and the people unaccustomed to toil. The South supplies but one leading article, not absolutely indispensable, and a product whose value has only been recognized since the introduction of the cotton-gin. The North supplies everything that enters into domestic economy and National wealth. There may be a substitute for clothing; there can be none for food—the table must be laid day by day. [Applause.] To surrender clothing is an inconvenience; to surrender food is death. Food is the essential element in controlling population, and it is the indispensable requisite to human existence. That people are strongest who produce it in the greatest profusion. This is the homage to our power by the nations of the Old World, and it will forever remain while we continue to grow that by which other nations live. [Applause.] While this condition of demand and supply shall remain, and there shall continue to pass, through the agency of this Board of Trade, the redundant production from the overflowing granaries of the mighty and gigantic West, to supply the teeming millions of the Old World, where exhausted nature often fails to yield an adequate return to sustain human life, yours, gentlemen of this Board of Trade, will be the high destiny of exerting a power toward preserving our peaceful relations with Europe, more omnipotent than Ambassadors and Ministers, or all the diplomacy ever employed in ancient or modern times. [Applause.] The loyal North, (thank God,) therefore, holds the talisman of commercial independence and financial strength, and though we have for a season parted with cotton, the loss of which every timid man predicted would be our ruin, by virtue of the indispensable Northern staple of food we made a levy on the resources of the Old World the very first year of the rebellion, and during the period of our greatest alarm and embarrassment, of more than fifty millions of dollars in gold to pay up the indebtedness created by their demand for breadstuffs, although only the year previous we had exported over fifty millions of specie in addition to the largest cotton crop the South ever produced. [Applause.] America must always command the cordial sympathy of the great masses of Europe so long as there remains within our territorial limits the capacity to supply the whole world with the means of its existence, or that Constitution shall be maintained which guarantees protection and security to all who here seek a shelter and a home. The rebels have displayed a unity of thought, of action, of resolution and energetic determination, that in itself constitutes the very incarnation of power. It therefore becomes the imperative duty of the North to meet this struggle with corresponding unity of thought, of action, of resolute purpose, and of fixed and energetic will. [Cheers.] The nation must for the time being abandon all other pursuits, and aid in preserving the national life. The patriotic action of the Government must be sustained as they call into exercise every agency recognized in civilized warfare, to make the contest brief, energetic and conclusive. No body of citizens in the Republic have a larger interest in the reestablishment of the federal authority than the members of this Board. Commerce, being a mere exchange of commodities, is destroyed by violence and war, and is favored and prospered by peace. [Applause.] Every consideration of patriotism and self-interest impels us to urge the Government to put forth its overwhelming strength, and crush out this wicked and unholy rebellion. In the name of commerce we have a right to demand it; for Liberty and commerce are identical, because the condition of successful commerce is unqualified Freedom. Commerce implies law, because it cannot exist without protection. It implies morality, because without faith among men it is impossible, and it implies justice as the necessary arbiter of disputes. Commerce has invariably been the precursor of civil and religious liberty, and that commerce which is here this day represented, declares to the whole world that the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this rebellion began, and the Constitution, which protects them, should remain one, united and undivisible; and toward this accomplishment they pledge their united and energetic support. [Applause.]

The following Committee was, upon motion of Mr. BUCK, appointed to collect subscriptions, call future meetings, and otherwise carry out the purposes of the resolution, viz.: R. P. Buck, W. D. Mangam, E. O. Lamson, Everitt Clapp, H. M. Smith, Adon Smith, Jr., J. Hobart Herrick, Jos. Ketchum, Jr., John J. Marvin.

The Chair announced that at least $5,000 had already been pledged to the objects of the meeting by the produce merchants.

After Mr. BUCK had explained the cause of Mayor OPDYKE'S absence—attending to official duties—and urgently enforced the importance of immediate action, and the raising of $50,000, if possible, the meeting adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MEAGHER.

HE ATTENDS NIBLO'S THEATRE AND MAKES A SPEECH.

Last night, in pursuance of a courteous invitation from manager WHEATLEY, Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and Staff attended the performances at Niblo's Theatre, where Mr. JOHN COLLINS, the distinguished Irish comedian and vocalist, is having a great run with the great Irish drama, "Colleen Bawn."

The theatre was very thoroughly and uncomfortably crowded. Every seat in it was occupied, while the aisles, stairs and various passages were equally thronged. There was a strong cast of nationality in the audience of the two upper tiers, while the lower portion was filled as usual with the more regular attendants.

Gen. MEAGHER and Staff were conducted to the stage box at the right, which was beautifully draped with the American and Irish flags, and where, upon his entrance, he was greeted with three tremendous vocal tokens of regard and consideration.

At the close of the first act, loud cries were made for MEAGHER, and a speech. Neither was forthcoming at the moment, but an apologist appeared, who promised in behalf of the General, that during the intermission between the second and third acts, he would be pleased to address the audience.

That time having arrived, Gen. MEAGHER was again loudly called for, and in compliance spoke at some length. After referring to the scenes illustrated by the drama as those with which Irishmen were particularly familiar, and paying a deserved compliment to Mr. COLLINS, as an educated gentleman, a finished artist, and a thorough Irishman of the noblest type, he said:

"And I shall take the liberty, ladies and gentlemen, of turning this theatre and this occasion to a practical account—of making this an immediate recruiting station, and of getting here aid for the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] Recruiting is progressing slowly—too slowly; there is too much red-tape, too much circumlocution about the ways and means to suit me. The army of the Potomac needs men, needs greatly reinforcements, and ought at once, and without delay, to have them. Let your City and State Governments take this matter in hand; let them see to it, that those who freely offer their lives to their country are properly treated; let the bounty money be ready on the spot to pay to the recruit, and let him feel that he is about to serve a country which will attend to his interests now, as an earnest that she will not neglect them hereafter. In a word, let him see that he is met by the country with the eagerness which the exigency of the crisis demands, and you may be sure that the Government can never complain, either of a lack of men or a lacking in their spirit.

You've deemed it proper enthusiastically to receive the mention of the Irish Brigade. To the Irish soldier who fights for liberty here, there is always a bright and beautiful vision. Whether in the camp or the field, or in the loud thunders of the battle, with death or victory staring him in the face, he sees not death, he sees not victory—he sees only his beloved Ireland;—[Here the speaker was interrupted by a perfect tornado of applause, while showers of bouquets were unsuccessfully aimed at his patriotic bosom]—that Ireland which inspires him to deeds of valor, which beckons him to heroism in the cause of liberty, and which encourages him in all and boundless enthusiasm for the cause of the just and the true." [Tremendous and long-continued applause.]

During the course of the performance Mr. COLLINS sang several songs, in which were introduced verses patriotic in matter and appropriate to the occasion. They were all enthusiastically applauded and peremptorily encored. One, in particular, where he referred in the refrain to the deeds of the Irish Brigade and the valor of Col. CORCORAN, drew forth applause as vehement as it was genuine.

The General, the Manager and the Actor have every reason to be proud of the occasion, while the audience demonstrated in every possible manner their unmistakable satisfaction.

The Irish Brigade at the Battle of Gaines' Mill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent, under the signature of X., in your issue of this morning, undertakes to state that the Irish Brigade was not on the field of battle at Gaines' Mill, Friday, June 27.

From this solitary statement, which denies the Irish Brigade its honorable participation in the conflict of that day, I could readily appeal to thousands of eye-witnesses—to the men and officers of the Duryee Zouaves, to the men and officers of the noble Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, among others, and to Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER, who was in command of all the National forces on the field.

I am not disposed to appropriate for the Irish Brigade any laurels to which it is not fairly entitled. I fully agree with your correspondent that it is unnecessary for its friends to resort to any such appropriation to extend the reputation it has honestly acquired. But neither am I disposed to permit the record of its gallant conduct to be mutilated, or its history to be written by gentlemen who, as your correspondent appears to be, deny the active presence on the battle-field of a brigade which, on the very occasion on which he asserts it to have been absent, was most opportunely conspicuous.

I shall not enter into details. Enough to say that at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, June 27, the Irish Brigade and FRENCH'S Brigade were ordered up to Gaines' Mills to reinforce Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER; that both these brigades, under the command of Brig.-Gen. FRENCH, the senior Brigadier, crossed the bridge over the Chickahominy just in time to check the panic that had set in, and was at that moment threatening something infinitely worse to the National arms than a defeat, ever so terrible, could be; that the Irish Brigade, having formed line of battle at the foot of the hill on which the hospital stood, swept up the slope of it, with fixed bayonets, at the double-quick, and that in the same style it swept over the ground intervening between the hospital and the hill on which the furthest advance of the enemy's batteries was planted, when it was halted by order of Gen. PORTER; and a little later, the enemy having retired before this movement, the brigade took up its position for the night. In this position the Irish Brigade remained until long after midnight, when, by order of Gen. FRENCH, it quietly recrossed the Chickahominy.

If these are not indisputable facts, your correspondent is correct, and the Irish Brigade has been indulging in a brilliant hallucination, delightfully shared until now by

Your very obedient friend and servant,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General commanding the Irish Brigade.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The Monroe County Regiment.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 29.

The first full company of the Monroe County Regiment, under Capt. HOGEBOOM, was mustered in to-day, and has gone into camp. Three more companies will be full to-morrow, and the other six range from 30 to 60 men each.

Patriotic Action of Albany County.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 29.

The Board of Supervisors of Albany County appropriated $50,000 for offering an additional bounty of $50 to each recruit of the Albany regiment.

Philadelphia Bounty for Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 29.

Up to this time the private subscriptions to the bounty for volunteers, exclusive of the railroad companies, amount to $208,000.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company.—Sewing Machines with important improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Bells.

These torments of Job seem to be uncommonly prevalent at the present time. Like the volcano, boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. How much better is it to remove the causes of such suffering by stimulating the absorbents to healthy activity through the agency of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and to change the disordered secretions into health-giving elements.

Sold by all Druggists.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CORSON—GRIFFITHS.—On Tuesday, July 29, in the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Edward T. HISCOX, CORNELIUS CORSON to LUCRETIA G., second daughter of James Griffiths, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.

CARLL—ENNIS.—In Lyons, on Saturday, July 12, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. S. S CARLL, of Minnesota, to SALLIE, adopted daughter of the late Robert Ennis.

GLASSON—AKIN.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 12, by Rev. J. C. Clay, JOHN J. GLASSON, Jr., of the City of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE AKIN, of Philadelphia.

KILLIP—TAMBLINGSON.—In Rochester, on Thursday, July 24, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Foot, JAMES S. KILLIP to Miss LOUISA J., only daughter of N. Tamblingson, Esq., all of Rochester, N. Y.

DIED

BARKER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday [illegible] 27, MARIA D. OTIS, wife of E. D. Barker.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 317 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, ANN M., widow of the late John Bloodgood, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her son, William, and of her son-in law, Charles Dellinger, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 16 East 14th-st.

BLAIR.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL BLAIR, in the 38th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 88 East 29th-st. The members of the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Green and Houston sts., are respectfully invited to attend.

BANNING.—In Providence, R. I., on Monday, July 28, WELLS TANNER BANNING, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of his father, Dr. E. P. Banning, No. 270 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BURRITT.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Monday, July 28, ABEL BURRITT, aged 79 years

HARPER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 29, suddenly, SAMUEL B. HARPER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 St. Mark's-place, without further invitation.

HARGER.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, July 29, OSCAR, only son of Oscar and Harriet Harger, aged 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 3 2d-st., near Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I.

JAMES.—In this City, on Sunday, July 27, after a short illness, ANNA T., wife of Thomas James, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Edward F. Mullen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 25 Bleecker-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

☞ London and Dublin papers please copy.

KARR.—On Tuesday, July 29, JOSEPHINE A., wife of Wm. H. Karr, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 86th-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LUTHER.—In this City, on Monday, July 28, EDWARD MILLER, son of William and Mary Luther, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen-st. M. E. Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The children of the Sabbath School are specially invited to attend.

McLEOD.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 28, MARGARET T., infant daughter of Dr. S. B. W. and Sarah B. McLeod, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 178 Hudson-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 29, GERTRUDE ANN PARKER, in the 23d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, E. W. Dunham, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) July 30, at 3 P. M., at Christ Church, South Brooklyn.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, July 19, in the Adirondack country, of an accidental gunshot wound, JOHN T. H. RAYMOND, youngest son of Prof. Robert R. Raymond, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Deceased was in his 19th year.

His remains were brought to Brooklyn on the 21st, and laid in the family ground at Greenwood on the following day.

SCHUYLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, DORA EVELYN, infant daughter of Garret C. and Mary E. Schuyler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 153 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday, July 31, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

SHAROT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 28, THOMAS LLOYD, son of H. D. and Anna Sharot, aged 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 83 9th-st., Brooklyn.

UHLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 29, WILLIS, second son of G. W. and Phebe Uhler.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) July 30, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Ormond-place, near Fulton-av.

VAN DUZER.—At the battle of Gaines' Mills, near Richmond, Va., on Friday, June 27, Lieut. CHARLES FRANCIS VAN DUZER, of the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army, son of Selah Van Duzer, of this City, aged 25 years.

WOOD.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, July 28, EDWARD SUTTON WOOD, infant son of Fernando and Alice Fenner Wood, aged 8 months and 24 days.

His remains will be deposited in the family plot at Trinity Cemetery.

WARD.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of James Ward, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Barclay-st. and Palisade-av, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 31st inst., thence to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated and funeral services performed.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 35—July 29, 1862.
33, 29, 10, 26, 28, 51, 14. 23, 71, 75, 36, 1, 31.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 356.—July 29, 1862.
20, 62, 50, 10, 78, 22, 4, 30, 56, 75, 66, 33, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE **DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.**

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 303.—July 29, 1862.
53, 21, 36, 6, 11, 10, 64, 15, 14, 56, 73, 72, 63.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 289.—July 29, 1862.
10, 3, 53, 41, 22, 74, 67, 70, 2, 49, 1, 48, 4.

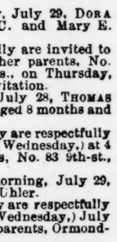
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for Spanish Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE!—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS positively cures this disease. It differs in principle and action from all others. Is light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. [illegible] P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

[illegible]monials have not been published be-

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED!

Rev. Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

N[illegible], July [illegible], 186[illegible]

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

New-York *Times* [illegible]ulding.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE?

It has cured GOITRE or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCHIRRUS TUMORS.
It has cured complicated diseases.
It has cured DISEASE OF THE HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT
It has removed Enlargement of the ABDOMEN and of the Ovaries and Bones and Joints

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Liability of the Police to Arrest when on Duty—Are they Always on Duty?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart and three other Cases vs. *John A. Kennedy et al.*—This was the argument of the motion in these cases to vacate the order of arrest granted against the defendant Kennedy and some of his force.

Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, for the defendant, contended that, although it was claimed by the plaintiff that these proceedings were not against the defendants in their official capacity, still it was apparent on the face of the papers that they sought to have the defendants arrested for acts done while in the discharge of their duties as Superintendent and members of the Metropolitan Police. He argued that there was a statutory provision preventing their arrest on civil process for such acts, although he would not claim that they were exempt from actions for damages in the civil courts.

Mr. Hall urged that, since the time of Tallmadge as Superintendent, this was the first attempt to arrest in actions against the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Hall quoted the Statutes to show that they were prohibitory of these arrests, and cited cases which had been decided in the Superior Court holding like views. It was argued that the Police were exempt from jury and military duty, and from arrest on civil process, and from the service of subpœna whilst actually on duty. Mr. Hall contended that the legislature had wisely made such provisions, else the lowest chief of the City might claim excess of violence in his arrest and turn round and have the officer arrested. The Superintendent might also be arrested, and in the event that no bail was given, the Police force would be without authority, and the City at the mercy of the mob. Mr. Hall contended that the Police force were to be deemed to be always on duty, and that such a rule had been adopted by the Commissioners. Besides, there was no cause of action in these cases, and the orders of arrest should be vacated. As to the patrolmen, they were to be deemed subject to superior authority, and for their acts in the premises they were not deemed responsible.

In opposition to the motion, counsel contended that if the Legislature had intended that the Police should be exempt from arrest in civil process, the language in that regard would have been made so plain that the Courts would have had no doubt on the subject.

The plain construction of the statute established that the Legislature never intended to enact such a law as that contended for by the District Attorney.

Counsel elaborated points of some length, incidentally urging that the 60th rule of the Commissioners, to the effect that the Police force should always be deemed to be on duty, only affected themselves, and no one else. The Commissioners were not authorized to make such a rule, and it did not affect outside parties. The patrolman was not bound to do an illegal act because commanded to do it by his superiors—that is to say, if he did as commanded, he would even then be personally responsible to third parties for his acts.

Decision was reserved.

A. Oakey Hall for motion; Gunnings S. Bedford opposed.

The Question of Residence—How Determined.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

Ramos vs. *Casonova et al.*—This was a motion made by the defendant, Pedro C. Casonova, for an order directing the plaintiff to file security for costs in the case, as a non-resident, the defendant averring that he was a resident of Trinidad, in the island of Cuba, and that his wife resided there at the present time, and that the plaintiff had stated to one Stocker that he intended to return thither as soon as the times were better.

The plaintiff opposed the motion upon his own affidavit, averring that at the time of the commencement of the action, and now, he intended to become a resident of the City and County of New-York. He also denied that he had stated to Stocker that he intended to return to Cuba at any particular time, or at all. By his affidavit it appeared that he was here preparing to enter into permanent business engagements, and that he intended to have his wife join him here as soon as suitable arrangements could be made.

Counsel for the motion contended that the *intention* of the plaintiff to become a resident was not borne out by *actual* domicil or business engagements, and that in such a case the motion should be granted. In opposition to the motion it was urged that the plaintiff's affidavit sufficiently explained all the doubtful phases of the case in respect to the question of actual residence, and that his *intention* in the premises, sustained as set forth, were sufficient to establish the fact.

Decision reserved.

Francis H. Dykers for the motion; John S. Benson opposed.

Commission Sales—Liability of Brokers.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.

Delevan vs. *Lakey.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of July 24, at which time it was stated that there was an allegation that the defendant had appropriated the proceeds of a certain sale on commission to himself.

Although it is conceded that the defendant was employed by the plaintiff to make the sale for him, it is now agreed between the parties that the defendant merely retained the proceeds pending the litigation, to determine the question of ownership, and that, that question being setiled, the money has been paid over to the plaintiff, in accordance with the verdict.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

O'Reily vs. *O'Reily.*—Motion denied, without costs.

White vs. *White.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Meong vs. *Chrystal, Eldridge* vs. *Wells.*—Motions denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

Valient et al. vs. *Dyckman.*—Motion granted on paying costs of Term, $10 costs of motion, plaintiff stipulating to refer to the same referee this cause, and that in the Supreme Court.

Levy vs. *Nichols.*—Complaint set aside unless the plaintiff elect to amend that on the summons without costs.

Lehner vs. *Karudefer.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Giffard and wife vs. *Cougle and Bridget his wife.*—Bail reduced to $250.

Connor vs. *Coyle and Bridget his wife.*—Same order.

King et al. vs. *Phillips et als.*—Motioc granted.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The following honorary degrees were recently conferred by Union College:

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Major-Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; Hon. Wilson McCandless, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. William H. Tracy, of New-York.

The degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. George J. Geer, of New-York; Rev. D. H. Hamilton, of Jacksonville, Ill.; and Rev. Julius Seelye, of Amherst College.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts on Hon. Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, N. Y.; and Levi Cooper Lane, M. D., of the University of the Pacific, California.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on sixty-nine members of the graduating class.

The degree of Graduate in Civil Engineering was conferred upon seven members of the graduating class.

The degree of Master of Arts in course, was conferred upon fourteen graduates of the institution.

The Blatchford Oratorical Medals were conferred as follows: 1st, R. C. Powers, of Mecca, Ohio; 2d, T. S. Scott, of Watertown, N. Y.

The Warner Prize was awarded to Edward Auten, of Princeville, Ill.

The Nott Medals were conferred upon Clark Brooks, of Jonesville, N. Y.; D. C. Robinson, of Albany.

—Col. Valentine Bausenwein, of the Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteers—who has been in the service since his 16th year, was in the Austrian army, held the position of Chief of Engineers under Garibaldi, served with distinction at Sebastopol, came to this country last Fall, accepted the Colonelcy of the Fifty-eighth, and was in the battle of Fort Donelson, (his regiment being the first inside the rebel works,) and also at the battle of Shiloh—was married a few days since at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, to Miss E. M. Ambos, of Columbus, Ohio.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 96 bbls. Ashes, 23,668 bbls. Flour, 1,037 bbls. and 626 bags Corn Meal, 79,914 bushels Wheat, 162,251 bush. Corn, 48,972 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels Malt, 1,522 pkgs. Provisions, and 808 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $6 75@$6 87½ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in moderate request at 31c.@33c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

CHEMICALS—Have been less active, but prices have been well supported.

COFFEE—Sales have been light to-day, having been confined to 60 bags Java at 26¾c., and 100 bags Rio at 22c.@22¼c., ₱ lb., usual terms. The market, however, is quoted very firm generally. The week's business in Rio Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week reach 7,100 bags, all to the trade, and embrace 650 per *Peony*, at 22c.; 469 per *Onda*, at 21½c.; 1,223 per do., at 22c.; 1,991 balance per *Oldenbarnveld*, at 21½c.; 707 balance per *Symmetry*, at 22c.; 703 per *Esther and Sophie*, at 22c.; 1,055 per *Zingarella*, in lots, at 22½c., ₱ lb." The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 26c.@26¾c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23¼c.; Rio, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21¾c.@23¼c.; and St. Domingo at 21c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—American ingot has been less active at 24¼c.@24¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 120,000 lbs. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Is in very moderate request at irregular prices. Middlings, 43c.@45c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been transacted in State and Western Flour to-day, but at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 05, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues heavy, the demand being moderate. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward. Sales 1,170 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, here and in Boston, 350 bales Bags, at 14c. each, and 450 bales Bagging, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for export, but at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 207,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 11@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request and is firmer. Sales, since our last, 98,000 bushels, at 56c.@57c. for shipping Mixed Western; 52c.@55c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@51½c. for unsound do. do. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and buoyant, at 79c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales, 3,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 46c.@47½c.; Western at 45½c.@47c., and State at 47½c.@48½c. ₱ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The market for Breadstuffs, since the date of my last report, has been firm with rather an upward tendency, but the irregularity in the value of Sterling Exchange, and the variable nature of the English advices has occasioned much fluctuation. From almost every section of the Grain producing States encouraging accounts are daily received of the appearance and yield of the crop of New Wheat. The harvesting is general, and that already at hand gives proof of its superior quality. The trade in Flour for the fortnight past has been variable. The high rates of Exchange helping materially the execution of English orders, the most of which, however, are at limits under our present rates. The receipts have been free for the season, with a moderate demand from the retailing trade, and some considerable inquiry for New-Orleans and South America. The Extra brands of State and Western have changed in value from day to day, with the rates of exchange, while the better grades of Western have been firmly held at steady prices. At yesterday's market the receipts were free, and buyers had the advantage. In Wheat there is an active business doing at improved rates, in the fortnight, checked somewhat by the absence of prime quality. There has been considerable speculative inquiry and large sales for forward delivery, founded upon the uncertainty of the English crop. The market has been more steady for a week past, since the settlement of the 'Strike' among the laborers in Grain, although fluctuating daily with the rates of freight and exchange, yet the article is firmly held. The sales yesterday were principally for export, at a small decline on last week's prices. Rye is scarce and wanted. Indian Corn is in good demand, and is several cents higher on the fortnight. At the close the market was less firm, and a trifle lower. The export clearances for the fortnight foot up—to Great Britain and Ireland, 131,509 bbls. Flour, 1,538,089 bush. Wheat, 393,359 bush. Indian Corn, and 11,001 bush. Rye to Falmouth for orders; to France, 565 bbls. Flour; to the Continent, 3,908 bbls. Flour, 1,328 bush. Wheat, 32,074 bush. Rye; to Mexico, 1,659 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept, 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	July 25, '62..	1,624,768	16,917,252	11,518,579
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61 ..			
Philadelphia	July 17, '62..	311,226	2,161,764	642,322
Baltimore	July 17, '62..	39,485	369,821	569,243
Boston	July 18, '62..	235,016	38,850	48,916
Other Ports	June 11, '62..	66,125	1,591,527	6.600
Total		2,276,620	21,079,214	12,785,660
To about same period, 1861		2,377,021	23,655,701	9,536,520
To about same period, 1860		837,265	3,048,050	2,141,869
To about same period, 1859		93,263	424,826	342,013

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to July 15, 1862	580,415	7,329,309	802,591	1,454,182
From other Ports to latest dates	20,176	107,910	19,483	42,915

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand, to-day, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Foreign has been in good demand, at rising prices. Sales 1,100 bales Jute, here and in Boston, at $107 50@$115 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit; also, 1,750 bales Manila, in Boston, at 7¾c. cash, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are less active, in view of the liberal arrivals and the firmness of holders.

HONEY—Sales 28 bbls. St. Domingo, in bond, at 75c.; and 11 bbls. Cuba, in do., at 76c. ₱ gallon.

IRON—Pig has been in fair request, at buoyant prices, including Scotch, at $26 50@$28; and No. 1 American, at $25@$26 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate demand, at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been less freely dealt in, but has been held firmly.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request, at full prices.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 55c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 450 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 45c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 33c.@34c; also, 150 half bbls. New-Orleans, at 36c. ₱ gal.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, which are quoted very firm, including Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50, Crude Whale at 60c.@62c., Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 85@$1 60, do. Spring do. at $1 50@$1 55, Bleached Winter Whale at 70c.@75c., do. Spring do. at 65c.@70c., Olive at $1 40, Linseed at 93c.@94c., No. 1 Winter Lard at 70c.@75c., City Red at 47c., Crude Petroleum at 11½c.@12½c., and Refined Petroleum at 23c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 28—*Sperm*—Is in good demand and has advanced to $1 45 since our last. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,114 bbls. in parcels as follows: 418 bbls. at $1 35; 50 do. at $1 36; 96 do. at $1 40 ₱ gallon, for manufacturing; and for export, 250 bbls. at $1 35; 200 do. at $1 40 and 100 do. at $1 45 ₱ gallon—the market closing with further inquiry. *Whale.*—Whale continues in good demand for the trade, for which 2,587 bbls. have been sold in parcels at 60c. ₱ gal.; 400 bbls. to arrive at New-York in the *Prima Donna* from San Francisco, has been sold to a house in this City at 60c. ₱ gall., for export. *Whalebone.*—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 28, 1862	28,057	78,288	612,350
Same time last year	41,629	99,730	823,300

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, to-day, being held with more firmness. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $10 87@$11 for Mess, and $8 87½@$9 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 5¾c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at former rates. Lard is in demand, and is steady; sales, 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; sales 230 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 5¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed with a better feeling, last week. The week's sales were 216,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 15,000 pieces 60x64, 9½c., net cash; 18,000 pieces 60x64, 9¾c., net cash; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 10c., net cash, heavy; 12,000 pieces 60x64, 10½c., net cash, heavy; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 10¾c., net cash, heavy; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., net cash; 28,000 pieces, 64x64, 10½c., net cash; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 10½c., net cash; 15,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., 6 months; 18,000 pieces 64x64, 10½c., 6 months; 8,000 pieces 64x64, 10c., net Saturday; 12,000 pieces 64x64, 10¾c., net Saturday ₱ yard. Reviewing the market, the *Journal* says: "Print Cloths opened strong on Monday, fell off slightly on Thursday and Friday, but rallied on Saturday, and closed firm at the opening prices of the week. The production of Cloths is now not one-quarter of the production in common times, and every week it is growing smaller. Mills are stopping in every direction, and probably not half of those now running will be in operation on the 15th of August. At the present price of cotton, manufacturers cannot make 64x64 cloths for less than 10¾c. actual cash cost. They will generally stop their mills rather than take the risk of cotton at high prices, with a prospective loss on goods."

RICE—Sales have been made, since our last, of 120 tierces Carolina at $7 62½@$8, and 300 bags East India at $6 37½@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales 1,300 bags Crude, at 12¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $2 47½, cash, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile, on private terms.

SPELTER—Sales 25 tons Silesian, at 6¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue active and buoyant. Sales, to-day, 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 8¾c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@10¾c.; 1,000 hhds. New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 8¾c.@12¼c.—the latter rate for Clarified; 600 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 75 hhds. Melado, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less sought after, but have been quoted very firm.

TIN—The market has been quiet since our last, but prices have not varied materially.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, at 28¾c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, today, owing, in part, to the firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13¾d.; Corn, 12¾d.@13d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in ship's bags, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, two foreign brigs, with Wheat, at 13d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel, respectively. For Cork and orders, a foreign brig, with Wheat, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For the British Channel, an American bark, with Wheat, at 14d. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 8 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LEWIS A.—DON'T COME THIS WEEK—ILLness in the family. W.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT ON A MEDICAL INstrument, with explanations in regard to remedies and treatment, approved by our leading practitioners. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—THE lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147 Bowery. Newly fitted up. Inquire at No. 148 Front-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, JULY 28, IN GOING FROM Delmonico's to Col. Howard's, No. 194 Broadway, FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS in Treasury Notes. $20 reward will be paid for the above by leaving it at the Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.
Sergt. H. N. BRADSTREET, 23d Mass. Vol.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Acting Lieutenants must have served at least six months in the United States Navy as Acting Master or Acting Ensign, and been mentioned in official dispatches for highly meritorious conduct in battle.

Acting Masters must have served at least three months as Acting Ensign or Acting Master's Mate, and been favorably recommended by their immediate commanding officer, which recommendation must be approved by the Flag-officer of the squadron in which they are serving.

Acting Ensigns must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and have seen at least twelve years' sea service before the mast, or as an officer. Those who have served as chief mates of merchant vessels are invited to apply for the position of Ensign.

Acting Master's Mates should be between the ages of twenty and thirty, and have been at sea, before the mast, or as an officer, five years.

Before entering the navy, *Acting Ensigns* and *Acting Master's Mates* will be required to furnish to the Navy Department proof of their age, sea service, sobriety and professional knowledge. Letters of recommendation should come from Captains with whom they have sailed, owners for whom they have sailed, and insurance officers acquainted with their professional character and sobriety.

The pay of volunteer officers of the line at sea since July 16, 1862, is as follows:

Acting Lieutenants	$1,875 per year and one ration
Acting Masters	1,500 per year and one ration
Acting Ensigns	1,200 per year and one ration
Acting Master's Mates	480 per year and one ration

$20,000.—MERCHANDISE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—From $20,000 to $30,000 worth of desirable merchandise will be sold low, or exchanged for one-third cash and the balance in good real estate. M. L. SHELDON, No. 83 Cedar-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS in City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKWHEAT GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, in Brooklyn or the country, for a neat, efficient and most respectable girl; thoroughly understands her duties, of genteel appearance, obliging manners and will try to please, at moderate wages; has excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or lady's or children's maid; does fine washing and French fluting; no objection to the country. Call at No. 270 3d-av., for two days, top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamberwork and laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Apply at No. 128 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts., in the confectioner's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to take charge of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, steady young woman, who is neat in her habits, and perfectly trustworthy, desires a situation, in City or country; knows her duties thoroughly; will assist in washing; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 34 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 163 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable woman, is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear building, up stairs, for three days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer going a short distance in the country; has the best of country reference. Can be seen at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit, and understands all kinds of pastry; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at 589½ 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference from her last place; has no objection to go to the country for a permanent situation. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of references given. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go a long distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., near Delancey.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 113 West 16th-st, till suited.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as good cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of soups and pastry and making butter; has good reference; the other understands all kinds of plain sewing, and is willing to take care of children or assist in the kitchen; is willing to take instructions if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New-Bowery, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to do the coarse washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 in the City, or $9 in the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a most deserving, neat and capable girl, in the City or country; understands all kinds of general housework thoroughly; a splendid washer and ironer and good cook; is not fond of changing about, or afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in the North of Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will go under instruction to a lady; is kind and attentive to children; wages $5 per month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a very respectable colored female, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or to take charge of a gentleman's office in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 70 East 13th-st., for particulars. Terms moderate.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children; of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1862.—Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest thereon of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 5th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1862.
THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August next, payment will be made at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, of the coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds, represented by said certificates, with interest from May 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1 prox. The Bond transfer books will be closed from July 28 to Aug. 1, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK July 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by E. C. KINGSLEY.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDend of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Fine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 36-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 294 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861	$190,439 29
Premiums received since	535,891 80
Total	$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862	$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41
Return Premiums	45,527 56
Re-Insurance, &c.	52,355 53
Total	$456,798 50

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79
	672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company	50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value	33,065 25
Total Assets	$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
	JOHN H. EARLE, President,
	JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR HATS AND CAPS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,
wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,
32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.
Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.
The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bonds, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.—PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for White Shirting Flannel," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 1st day August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,
150,000 YARDS ⅞ WHITE SHIRTING FLANNEL, to weigh fully six ounces to the yard.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform, in all respects, to the sealed sample deposited in this office. Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles, and bidders will please state the time and amount of each delivery.
The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or reject the bids, in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government, in his opinion, may demand. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or the firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract with a good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory guarantee will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the article.
The failure to comply with the contract, as to the time of delivery, will operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half-past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.
For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-st.
For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.
For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.
For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$165—GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED 7-octave overstrung piano, with all modern improvements; has been very little used, at $165—worth double. Can be seen at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," soolicita, intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid the increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 204 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of manhood and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5792 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesman No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 24th-st., fifth house from Madison-av, from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any notes signed by us and made payable in advertising, as they were obtained under false representations and we have received no value therefor. These notes are all payable to bearer and bear date of June 28, 1862.—Dated at Wampun, Wis., July 24, 1862. BRINKERHOFF & JENNINGS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 30, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the contents of the large five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; centre and side tables, carved rosewood etageres, lace and satin curtains, oil-paintings, china vases, bronzes, clocks, extension dining-table, elegant china tea and dinner sets, cut-glass ware, silver ware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large and extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood, walnut and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant dressing bureaus, washstands, stair carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, &c. Family removing to the country. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.—By order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Esq., Navy Agent—
PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, bread bags, &c.
CLOTHING, &c.—Round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, over and under shirts, satinet, flannels, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.
SMALL STORES, &c.—A quantity of tobacco, tape, cotton, silk, needles, thimbles, jack-knives, scissors, shaving-brushes, soap, combs, mess-kettles and pans, teapots, mustard, blacking, &c.
Also, a lot of empty barrels and boxes, a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general variety of boot goods. Also a large invoice of stock goods. Sale without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—50 SHARES NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 30th inst., at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Also, 20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, $

SOUTHERN NEWS.

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT EVENTS.

Progress of the War on the Mississippi.

SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESS.

STILL BEGGING FOR FOREIGN FAVOR.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 24, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: Before the 30th of May I had ascertained from trusty scouts that KEYES' Corps was encamped on this side of the Chickahominy, near the Williamsburgh road. On that day Major-Gen. D. H. HILL reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report, I determined to attack them next morning, hoping to be able to defeat KEYES' Corps completely in its more advanced position before it could be reinforced. Written orders were dispatched to Major-Gens. HILL, HUGER and C. W. SMITH. Gen. LONGSTREET, being near my headquarters, received verbal instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged.

Gen. HILL, supported by the Division of Gen. LONGSTREET, (who had the direction of operations on the right,) was to advance by the Williamsburgh Road, to attack the enemy in front; Gen. HUGER, with his division, was to move down the Charles City Road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with HILL and LONGSTREET, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy the division. Gen. SMITH was to march to the junction of the New-Bridge Road and the Nine-Mile Road, to be in readiness either to fall on KEYES' right flank, or to cover LONGSTREET's left. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and protracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the stream of the Chickahominy, increased the probability of our having to deal with no other troops than those of KEYES. The same cause prevented the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of SMITH, HILL and LONGSTREET were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by 8 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET, unwilling to make a partial attack, instead of the combined movement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for Gen. HUGER's Division. At length, at 2 o'clock P. M., he determined to attack without these troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artillery and skirmishers. By 3 o'clock it became close and heavy.

In the meantime, I had placed myself on the left of the force employed in this attack, with the division of Gen. SMITH, that I might be on a part of the field where I could observe, and be ready to meet any counter movement which the enemy's General might make against our centre or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the sound of the musketry did not reach us. I consequently deferred giving the signal for Gen. SMITH's advance till 4 o'clock, at which time Maj. JESPER WHITING, of Gen. SMITH's Staff, whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with Gen. LONGSTREET's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing on with vigor. SMITH's troops were at once moved forward.

The principal attack was made by Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET, with his own and Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL's Divisions—the latter mostly in advance. HILL's brave troops, admirably commanded and gallantly led, forced their way through the abattis, which formed the enemy's external defences, and stormed their intrenchments by a determined and irresistible rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and intrenchments. At each new position they encountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel repeated efforts to retake works which they had carried. But their advance was never successfully resisted.

Their onward movement was only stayed by the coming of night. By nightfall they had forced their way to the "Seven Pines," having driven the enemy back more than two miles, through their own camps, and from a series of intrenchments, and repelled every attempt to recapture them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor, and decision, with which these operations were conducted by Gen. LONGSTREET, are worthy of the highest praise. He was worthily seconded by Maj.-Gen. HILL, of whose conduct and courage he speaks in the highest terms.

Maj.-Gen. SMITH's Division moved forward at 4 o'clock, WHITING's three brigades leading. Their progress was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which, with their supports, were driven back to the railroad. At this point WHITING's own and PETTIGREW's Brigades engaged a superior force of the enemy. HOOD's, by my order, moved on to cooperate with LONGSTREET. Gen. SMITH was desired to hasten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up HAMPTON's and HAMPTON's Brigades in a few minutes.

The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About sunset, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field, and Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH succeeded to the command.

He was prevented from resuming his attack on the enemy's position next morning, by the discovery of strong intrenchments not seen on the previous evening. His division bivouacked, on the night of the 31st, within musket-shot of the intrenchments which they were attacking when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy and resolution with which Maj.-Gen. SMITH directed the attack would have secured success if it could have been made an hour earlier.

The troops of LONGSTREET and HILL passed the night of the 31st on the ground which they had won. The enemy were strongly reinforced from the north side of the Chickahominy on the evening and night of the 31st. The troops engaged by Gen. SMITH were, undoubtedly, from the other side of the river.

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the brigade of Gen. PICKETT, which was supported by that of Gen. PEYTON. The attack was vigorously repelled by these two brigades, the brunt of the fight falling on Gen. PICKETT. This was the last demonstration made by the enemy.

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own camps.

We took ten pieces of artillery, six thousand (6,000) muskets—one garrison flag and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET reports the loss in his command as being about.....3,000
Maj.-Gen. SMITH reports his loss at.....1,233

Total.....4,233

That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded 10,000—an estimate which is, no doubt, short of the truth.

Had Maj.-Gen. HUGER's Division been in position, and ready for action, when those of SMITH, LONGSTREET and HILL moved, I am satisfied that KEYES' corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated. Had it gone into action even at 4 o'clock, the victory would have been much more complete.

Maj.-Gens. SMITH and LONGSTREET speak in high terms of the conduct of their superior and staff officers.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Government especially to the manner in which Brig.-Gens. WHITING and R. H. ANDERSON, and Cols. JENKINS, and KEMPER and HAMPTON, exercising commands above their grades, and Brig.-Gen. RHODES, are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Major A. H. COLE, of my staff.

I have been prevented by feebleness from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have received no report of the number.

Your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. M. L. SMITH TO HIS TROOPS.

Under date of Vicksburgh, July 12, Gen. M. L. SMITH has made an address to his troops, of which the following is the essential portion:

Officers and Soldiers of Artillery and of the Third Brigade: The apparent pause in the operations of the enemy against this place, affords an opportunity to publicly acknowledge the steady courage and admirable conduct exhibited by one and all during the bombardment of the past few weeks.

From below the enemy first appeared against you, demanding an unconditional surrender; an enemy who had successfully passed the forts guarding the approaches to New-Orleans, and forced the submission of the city itself; an enemy having a naval force of some thirty-five vessels, armed with all the appliances of modern warfare, including the most formidable war steamers in the Federal navy, besides numerous transports, having a large infantry force. From the other direction soon came the numerous fleet of gunboats that had successively passed Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. Beleagured as she has been, Vicksburgh and her defences—the Gibraltar of the Mississippi—yet stand intact and uninjured, and we believe they will remain so.

To Lee, undaunted, so numerous a foe; to endure, unflinchingly, so fierce a bombardment; to return, boldly and successfully, so terrific a fire, has required that cool, determined courage, that cheerful facing of danger, characteristic of the Confederate soldier on every field. Most of their gunboats have been much injured, two sloops-of-war crippled and driven out of fire, one in a sinking condition, and a mortarboat now lies before you a wreck.

While I am happy in being able to speak thus of all, both officers and soldiers, in the brigade, there occurred individual instances of heroism worthy of imitation, and deserving special notice. The two most prominent are Sergeant WILLIAM BOYLE, Company I, and Private JOHN MURRAY, CAPEN's Battery, First Louisiana Artillery. The first, acting as gunner during the fierce action of the 28th of June, had his right hand crushed by the fragment of a shell, while stopping the vent of his piece, yet he faithfully maintained his position, not raising his wounded hand until all danger of a premature explosion had passed, thus preserving, by his coolness and bravery, the lives of his companions at the gun.

The second, on the morning of the 28th day of June, when a ball became lodged in a rifle gun, and the cannoniers were driven from the parapets by a shower of schrapnel, mounted the parapet alone, and worked manfully to ram it home, regardless of the danger to which he was momentarily exposed.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE ARKANSAS.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 16th inst., publishes a graphic description of the late brilliant "dash" of the ram *Arkansas* into the Yankee fleet bombarding Vicksburgh. We extract the following:

"The *Arkansas* moved down the avenue of death as quietly as ever pleasure-boat floated on the bosom of a placid lake. Her entrance was signaled by a more furious tempest of terrible missiles than ever descended upon a single vessel. From thirty to forty of the most powerful gunboats and rams, including the famous *Benton*, the pride and the boast of the Federal navy, exhausted their magazines and ordnance of immense calibre in the vain attempt to engulf her. But "forward, still forward," she went, pouring into this one a broadside, and rushing furiously against that one, until two struck their flags, and rushed ashore to escape the murderous fire. Turning suddenly, amid the leaden storm which was descending upon her louder than the bolts of heaven, she dashed impetuously, and with all the power she could command, against the *Benton*, giving her a thrust in the side which is believed to have *broken several of her ribs*, if not to have inflicted a *mortal* wound. The battle continued to rage with unabated violence, the *Arkansas* still moving forward majestically, amidst death-shots falling thick and fast, and yet, with the exception of her smoke-stack being riddled, not a casualty had occurred on board. Had not the smoke and heat become so stifling as to compel the opening of one of the port-holes, we should have been spared recording a single misfortune. That circumstance, however, enabled the enemy to effect an entrance, and the losses noted in our dispatch of yesterday were produced by a ball passing through the port-hole. And now the gauntlet was run, the terrible ordeal escaped, and the noble *Arkansas*, having passed through the avenue of death, nothing remained but to wave her adieus, which she did in the most gallant, *feeling* manner, from the *two sons of Mars* who preside in the rear of her court. And then the red field was won, and Neptune crowned her queen of his realm.

As she took leave of the formidable fleet, and rounded the point above the city, turning her bow to port, her noble flag seemed instinct with life as the gentle breeze displayed its glittering folds. Had nothing else been done during the war, this single feat would have won for her *immortality*, in characters of living light, all over those broad and ample folds.

The scene which followed the landing of the *Arkansas* was of the most thrilling character. The crowd rushed to the wharf frantic with joy. As the immortal hero, Commodore BROWN, presented himself to view, the warm fresh blood still trickling down his furrowed cheeks from his wounded head, the enthusiasm became irrepressible. All felt that a debt of gratitude was due to him, his brave officers and crew, which could never be repaid."

THE LATEST ITEMS.

MOBILE, July 25.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, 25th, says:

It is reported that the lower Union fleet, with transports, went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the upper fleet this morning. It is also reported that a large Union force is embarking at Memphis, supposed to be designed for a land attack upon Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, July 22.—About 4½ o'clock this morning two iron rams engaged the *Arkansas*. An attempt was made by the *Essex* to board her, but the result was a miserable failure. A shot through one of her portholes killed and wounded six or seven on the *Arkansas*. The second ram, supposed to be the *Monarch*, turned tail in a badly crippled condition.

The weather is dreadfully hot.

GRENADA, July 23.—A portion of CURTIS' army has left Helena for some point below, probably Vicksburgh.

EAST TENNESSEE.

GEN. BUELL'S MOVEMENTS.

"Ora" writes to the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of July 14, as follows:

"The latest intelligence from the enemy on our left flank, is that BUELL was reported to have left Huntsville on the 8th inst., for Bellefonte, and 4,000 of his troops had reached that point. His whole force was 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. On the 10th he was passing in the direction of Nashville, supposed to be making a detour to reach Sweeden's Cove. The next day a large force was reported between Crow Creek and Bridgeport, advancing up.

A large number of invalids have arrived at Stevenson by railroad, and were sent up Crow Creek with a small amount of subsistence. Gen. McCOOK's Division is reported between Bellefonte and Stevenson, said to number 10,000, about seven miles this side of Stevenson, and those who had visited their camps reported their destination to be Chattanooga. McCOOK has twenty-four pieces of artillery with him and BULL's cavalry. One brigade is reported coming by Manchester. It is evident that the enemy is concentrating at Bridgeport, as two large supply trains have come up. BUELL's forces are scattered from Huntsville to Stevenson as thick as they can be, coming by wagons and railroad. Nine trains left Stevenson on the 10th, going toward Nashville. MITCHEL's forces have fallen back from Battle Creek, two miles and a half toward Stevenson, with a view, it is thought, to induce our troops to follow and cross, and that BUELL's forces were going as far as the tunnel, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, so as to come down Sweeden's Cove in our rear.

It is now certain that MITCHEL is in Washington under arrest, and BUELL is in command of all the forces."

OPERATIONS IN GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 25 has these items regarding affairs in Gen. POPE's department:

"The news from this line of operations possesses no special feature of interest. The enemy have fallen back on Liberty Mills, on the Madison County line, and formed a junction with the main body of their forces in Culpepper County. They are said to have a cavalry force of four or five thousand in Caroline and Spottsylvania Counties. Six hundred of these were at Caroline Court-house on Wednesday.

Very little is known really of the movements of the Federal forces in the Valley. Our latest information induces the belief that the small force left at Winchester, terrified at the anticipated approach of JACKSON's corps, has fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are now at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, constituting a guard for that thoroughfare. A detachment of Gen. ROBERTSON's Cavalry is said to have occupied Winchester on Tuesday.

In consequence of the occupation of the County seat by the enemy, the County Court of Caroline was unable to sit for the July term. Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation authorizing the Justices of the county to hold an extra term of the Court at Needwood Precinct, commencing on Friday, Aug. 1.

The announcement of an accident on the South-side Railroad, by which forty-five soldiers bound for Lynchburgh were injured, shows pretty clearly that the rebels are preparing to meet Gen. POPE.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A PLEA FOR FOREIGN FAVOR.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a long and elaborate plea for foreign favor, headed "Northern and Confederate Feeling Toward England." In concludes thus:

"We knew, too, that the hearts of the English and French people were with us. At the very outset they protested against the threat to murder prisoners taken on our privateers. The barbarities of the North, the imprisonment of ladies and non-combatants, the spoliation of our property, the acts of attainder and confiscation, the brutal project to consign the women of a great city to the lusts of Northern soldiery, the great crime of attempting to reduce fourteen large States to Slavery, have been denounced by the English people and Press in tones which show fitly their hatred and disgust for the wrong-doer. This protest may not be meant to help us, but it *does* help us; for ours is the cause of free Government, and humanity, and civilization, and decency, as well as of Confederate independence; and words in behalf of *these* are words of good cheer and encouragement to us in our perilous struggle with the powerful and brutal enemy who sets them all at naught. We are only eight millions to twenty. We have no navy and no commerce. Our enemies have the arsenals and workshops of England and the world to recruit from. Day by day the unequal fight goes on. Thus far the unconquerable spirit of our people, their noble sacrifices and endeavors, their honorable and Christian bearing, and their just cause, have been blessed by Almighty Power. The invader stands discomfited and repulsed. The best blood of our people has, indeed, been shed, but it will continue to flow, if need be, for twenty years, until the great work of our deliverance is accomplished. In comparison with this end, we hold all other earthly things vile and contemptible, and, most of all, the embers of old feuds with those who wish us well in our struggle for liberty, and who, in reference to the brutal practices of our enemy, cry from the heart, "May God defend the right!"

DRUNKEN GENERALS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

When the full history of this war is written, if it ever should be, a bloody list of blunders and disasters, growing out of the drunkenness of Confederate officers, will see the light. This will prove true, especially of the late battles near Richmond, which, though they were a series of brilliant victories for Southern arms, were, in some parts of those well-fought fields, purchased at an unnecessary cost of blood. The victories were won, not by the cool and self-possessed intellects of the Generals, so much as by the indomitable pluck of the soldiers. They were won, not in consequence of the sober skill and good judgment of division and brigade commanders, but in the absence of these qualities in some cases. We hear the names of more than one prominent general officer mentioned in connection with the undue use of liquor in that eventful week. We forbear to publish now what is quite rife in the community on this point, hoping that authoritative action may be taken to bring the facts to light.

We simply refer to the subject without calling names. We would not even do this on vague rumor. We are constrained to speak from the testimony of letters from the army from and to responsible parties.

A TERRIBLE OUTBURST.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Never did coward and ferocious tiger quit his prey more reluctantly than did LINCOLN, when we forced him to relinquish his base purpose of hanging our brave privateers. He and his Congress have within a few days past poured new fury into the war. The direction has gone out to their armies to plunder and ravage. A Confiscation bill has become a law, for seizing the property of every man guilty of the crime of being a *true* man!

One is inclined to smile at these exhibitions of impotent rage. It was the sting of McCLELLAN's defeat that hurried the Washington sages into such criminal folly. They seem to be insane. At the very time when their success is least, their threats are loudest and most malignant. It is the gnashing and rage of the wild beast as he sees the escape of his intended victim.

Had we not enough before to arouse every energy that may inspire a free and a brave man, to resist to the death and forever the attempted dominion of the North? Was not their despotism sufficiently loathsome, and their unfriendly purposes toward us sufficiently manifest, to inflame our zeal to the utmost in the work of resistance? We had thought so, but LINCOLN, it seems, thinks otherwise! He has added a new stimulus to our activity. He takes the pains to tell us, and his obsequious Congress joins him, that when he has conquered us he intends to strip us of all the earnings of our honest toil! He intends to take our lands, and our homes; and they will be bestowed on the greedy crew living down "to hum," as the rewards of their murders and rapines in our midst.

Citizens of the Confederate States, if Mr. LINCOLN indeed designed this to inflame your zeal, you will not disappoint him! The most aged or the most infirm will battle for his home and for the roof that shelters his wife and little ones. To the able-bodied man it will now be a double disgrace to shun the fight. Our people, as one man and to the last man, must resist so atrocious a villainy and so terrible a fate! But if, as we suppose, LINCOLN and his supporters designed to address your fears, will you not show them how little they know you? *Frighten* you into subjection by threats which he cannot execute, except upon the impossible supposition that you prove cravens and cowards! Avenge the insult, and at the same time vindicate your country and its cause by redoubling your zeal and your efforts, and by holding yourselves ready to endure the most extreme discomfort, and to make any sacrifice, even of life itself, sooner than yield to a foe so disgusting and so malignant!

SUNDAY DESERTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 84.—1. Habitually, all duties, except those of inspection, will be suspended during Sunday, to afford the troops rest, and to enable them to attend to religious services.

2. All Superintendants of railroads, and agents connected therewith, are required to aid the Government in apprehending and returning to their commands deserters and stragglers from the army. Those unprovided with proper passports are not entitled to transportation, and should be in all instances denied passage over the roads. Rewards, authorized for the apprehension of deserters, will be paid in all instances of conviction by a Court-Martial.

By command of Gen. LEE.
R. H CHILTON, A. A. General.

On this subject of desertions, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled, but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of fresh men; and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter! On the contrary, every man should be at his post, and ready to resist or to strike. There is, nevertheless, a considerable disposition on the part of some of our soldiers, to indulge themselves with absences from their regiments. No time could be more unpropitious for such truancy.

In order to break up this evil and prevent the unhappy consequences which would result from it, if at all tolerated, the military authorities have found it necessary to adopt the most stringent regulations, and to add to them from time to time. Below we publish an order just issued, in which railroad agents and employés are required to lend their aid in the in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters; and we call their attention to the important duty. They can render great service in breaking up an evil that, that, under present circumstances, is not only highly injurious, but fatal and intolerable.

BLOCKADE GOODS.

A large sale of "imported goods" took place at Charleston, on July 17. The following are among the quotations:

Liverpool salt, in three-bushel sacks, brought from $46 to $47 50 per sack; nutmegs, 56 cents per pound; black pepper, 82 cents to 90 cents per pound; cloves, 13 cents per pound; mace, 42 cents per pound; cognac brandy, in quart bottle cases, $22 to $30 50 per dozen; brandy, in quarter casks, dark, $7 per gallon; do., pale, $8 75 per gallon; super English sperm candles, No. 6, $2 per pound; HALE's sperm candles, No. 6, $1 70 per pound; do., No. 8, $1 75 per pound; arrowroot, 33 cents per pound; claret, $1 50 to $1 90 per gallon; refined sugar, 70 cents per pound; tar oil, 43 cents per gallon; champagne, $39 per dozen; absynthe, $17 per dozen; spirits wine, $10 50 per dozen.

SPURIOUS NOTES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.

The Yankees, who are foremost in every species of rascality, have succeeded in thrusting a considerable number of counterfeit Confederate notes upon this community, the character of which may be readily detected by persons cautious in regard to such matters, though they are apt to deceive the unsuspecting. The one dollar issues of the City of Richmond have also been counterfeited, and a brief description may be the means of preventing some loss. The reading on the note bears a heavy impress, and is very black, while the plate is tolerably well executed, and has the signature of P. K. GRATTAN, Jr., President, and D. J. BURR, Chamberlain. On the right of the note are the words, "Receivable *for* city taxes," which in the genuine reads "Receivable *in* City Taxes." This alone would be sufficient for its detection; but an additional facility is afforded by the abbreviated word "Pres't," on the right corner, which in the counterfeit is spelt "*Pras't.*" These notes are manufactured in great quantities at the North, and sold for a trifle by the sutlers in the various Yankee camps. They are offered to the people of the surrounding country in payment for articles of food, as was the case when the foray was made upon the Central Railroad, and often palmed off upon the negroes as genuine. We have seen some of the bogus Confederate fives within a few days past, received here by venders of farm produce, who are generally supposed to be wide awake in business transactions. By a little care, the evil results of this new dodge of the enemy may be avoided.

McCLELLAN BEFORE THE BATTLES.

A letter from Richmond to the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, speaking of McCLELLAN, says:

"Dr. CURTIS, of Hanover, whose house was for some time occupied by McCLELLAN as his headquarters, has come into the city since the retreat of the grand army. He speaks of the Young Napoleon as an intelligent and agreeable gentleman, but as the most dejected and unhappy man he has ever seen. The cares and difficulties of the more than herculean labor he assumed of reducing Richmond, had made him appear prematurely old. Frequently, said the Doctor, did he reprove the levity of the officers of his Staff with regard to the terrible work before them. On one occasion, a Colonel, careful of his goodly person, was lamenting the want of his daily bath, when a flippant Major said to him: 'Ah, never mind, we will soon be in Richmond, and it will be all right then.' 'Don't be too sure of that, Sir,' said McCLELLAN, with a sad smile. Never did the Doctor hear him give utterance to a word implying a belief that he would take Richmond. And yet, this care-worn man, who returned to headquarters every evening weary in body and mind, could assume a confidence he did not feel, addressing the troops with such stuff as 'holding the rebels at bay in their last stronghold,' and promising LINCOLN by telegraph that he should 'push the enemy to the wall,' and send to the Northern people the news of another and final brilliant victory to-morrow."

DISPENSING JUSTICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information has been received that the Court-house of the County of Caroline is in possession of the public enemy, and that the regular term of the said Court cannot be held according to law:

Therefore, by virtue of authority vested in the Executive, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby require the justices composing the County Court of said County, to hold the sessions of the said Court at Needwood, in said County, on the first day of August next, and thereafter to continue to hold the monthly sessions of said Court at said place so long as the reasons for the change hereby authorized shall continue.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 24th day of July, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor, GEO. W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25:

The Yankee force at Suffolk, Va., is about 8,000. Gen. MANSFIELD is in command, aided by two Provosts—PAUL DE KAY and VAN WEBBER. The Episcopal Church is used as a negro church by a Yankee from Massachusetts, who officiates every Sunday. During the week the vestry is made a secret barroom, where the "blockade" is run at so much a glass. MANSFIELD has seized the residence of NATHANIEL RIDDICK, and supplies his table from Mr. RIDDICK's farm.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Irregular Communication with the North—Opening of Trade with the Surrounding Country &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 26.

Communication with the North is very irregular at present, in consequence of all the steamboats having been pressed into the service for the use of the army of Gen. CURTIS.

About 250 citizens left yesterday, some of them going North.

Orders have been issued opening Memphis trade with the surrounding country under certain restrictions. Persons will have free intercourse without papers or any hindrance, save the right of examination and even search when the officers judge proper.

Gens. HUALBERT's and SMITH's Divisions are appointed as a guard. Persons endeavoring to leave or enter the city, except by the roads specified in the order, will be arrested and imprisoned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 26.

The Commanding General has issued an order prohibiting speculators paying specie for the products of the rebel States. When Treasury Notes are refused, the parties refusing are to be arrested, and such of their property as is not needed for the subsistence of their families will be seized and sold by the Government Quartermaster. Speculators paying specie in contravention of this order will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased will be seized for the use of the Government.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Recent Conflict with the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 26.

A special to the *Times* from Memphis says:

"The Captain of the gunboat *Tyler* reports eight killed and sixteen wounded on his boat at the late engagement with the *Arkansas*. He accuses Lieut. HUNTER, commanding *Queen of the West*, as behaving in a most cowardly manner, having made no effort whatever to bring his vessel into action. The officers of the *Lancaster* say that the *Queen of the West* was the first boat that discovered the *Arkansas*, and that she ran for protection to the fleet without firing a gun in disobedience of signals to come to the aid of the *Carondelet*, while the latter was engaged at close quarters with the *Arkansas*.

FROM SOUTHERN PORTS.

Arrival of the Cahawba from Beaufort, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, arrived, yesterday, from Beaufort, N. C., having sailed from thence on the 27th, at 7 A. M.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Beaufort, N. C., since our last advices.

On the 27th, at 1¼ o'clock, passed United States transport *Mississippi*, 15 miles north of Cape Lookout, bound south. On the 28th, at 2 P. M., passed bark *Ella*, of Boston, bound north.

The following vessels were at Beaufort: United States gunboat *Monticello*, coaling; barks *Texas*, of New-York, discharging; *Mary Morton*; brig *L. P. Snow*, schooners *Richard Vaux*, *J. L. Reeney*, *Mary Rodgers*, *J. K. Jennings*, United States storeship *Marshall*.

The following came passengers from Beaufort:

Mr. C. W. Smith and child, H. S. Gould, J. H. Thayer, J. W. Thayer, Mr. Howell, A. Boseckho, John Hing, W. Fuller, Capt. J. W. Thiller, U. S. A., Major Vedder, U. S. A., Major Sherman, U. S. A., Major Holson, U. S. A., Mr. Lockwood, W. Wilson, T. O. Ebaugh, Mr. Robinson, John Sullivan, Thos. S. Long, invalids U. S. Navy.

Arrival of the Haze from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Haze*, Capt. CLIFT, arrived at this port yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., July 26, at 5 A. M., and Hatteras Inlet the same day at 5 P. M. She brings the following passengers:

Major Giles, Lieut. Reily, Capt. Coles, Capt. Jenney, Lieut. Davis, Capt. Hart, Lieut. W. Haze, Lieut. Clark, R. Dennis, G. W. Leslie, S. M. Smith, Capt. J. S. Otis, Mr. Longacre, Mr. Jinks, P. J. Hesler, Capt. Center, J. W. McDonald, Wm. C. Coffin, Mr. Barcott, J. W. Raymond, Mr. Roberts, and 27 in steerage.

One of the passengers, OGDEN HARRISON, a private in the Third New-York Cavalry, narrates the following facts:

HARRISON, who is wounded in the leg, was detailed for some time on picket duty, at Washington, N. C. About twelve miles from that city there are bands of guerrillas—almost within gunshot of our pickets, whom they fire at occasionally, sometimes with fatal effect. The guerrillas appear to abstain from committing depredations on property, as all the planters show sympathy with their movements. When our pickets make an advance, these individuals leave for the interior, and inform the rebels of the movements of our soldiery. The result of this spy-system has been that several of our pickets have been recently shot dead by the guerrillas, who await their victims concealed from observation. One of the pickets recently shot was ROBERTS, of the Third New-York Cavalry.

The secession feeling in Washington appears to be awaiting a new outburst. In the dead of night, when the Provost Guard patrols the city, civic rebels, concealed behind shade trees, and within reach of an open avenue of escape,—and men to rescue them,—discharge revolvers at the troops, and then skedaddle. A moment afterward there is no trace of them. Capt. TURNER, of the Provost Guard, not long since, narrowly escaped death from the hands of one of these assassins.

Washington is now the refuge of hundreds of slaves who have escaped from their rebel masters in the interior. Three hundred of the contrabands are now engaged in building a formidable fort at the West end of the city.

At Newbern, military movements were unimportant. Our cavalry were vigorously engaged in picket duty—but nothing of public interest had transpired.

Arrival of the Thomas Swann from Port Royal, S. C.

The steamer *Thomas Swann*, Capt. HAMILTON, has arrived from Port Royal in 96 hours. She has the following passengers:

Col. Armstrong and lady friend. Mr. Taylor and son, Sergt. James Scott, Lieut. J. E. Wilson, Lieut. Done, Capt. J. A. Chenna, Mr. Cogen, Capt. D. B. Keeth and servant, Lieut. L. A. Hann, Capt. J. W. Brown, and 58 others.

The health of the troops at Hilton Head and vicinity is considerably affected by the excessive heat. The large number of troops that have been withdrawn lately to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN, showing that there is going to be nothing done in South Carolina during the Summer, has also acted unfavorably on the spirits of the men. Dysentery and diarrhœa prevail to some extent; and fevers peculiar to the locality have done some damage to the men.

Gen. HUNTER is as active as circumstances will allow; but in the absence of white troops, he is devoting himself to the improvement of his black ones. He also looks closely after the welfare of the contrabands who are in charge of the Government. They are in general doing well, and the crop prospects are good. A large number of red pantaloons had been distributed among the negro brigade, who are very proud of their toggery, and drill with great precision.

Gen. SAXTON remains at Beaufort, and will enter upon the work of supervising the industry of the negroes.

It was reported that Col. SERRELL, of the Engineer Regiment, had been placed under arrest by Gen. HUNTER, who had sent the charges against him to Washington.

The evacuation of Stono and Edisto Islands has been completed, and the rebels have already repossessed the latter, and are making almost daily incursions as far as Otter Island, on the St. Helena Sound. Port Royal and the island immediately around are well guarded, and it is not likely that the rebels will make any attempts at operations in that direction, though it was stated at Hilton Head that the pickets at Port Royal Ferry had been withdrawn by Gen. HUNTER.

At Savannah and Charleston the rebel force is said to have been decreased by withdrawals to Virginia, and it was well known at Fort Pulaski that at present there were not over 25,000 rebel soldiers in these two places. But our force is too small at present to attempt anything in that direction.

THE PRIZE STEAMER TUBAL CAIN.

Her Arrival at This Port—How Her Capture was Effected—Value of Her Cargo, &c.

The prize steamer *Tubal Cain*, of Nassau, Acting-Master JOHNSON, commanding, arrived yesterday morning, in eight days from Nassau, N. P. She was boarded on the 24th inst., in lat. 32°, lon. 78° 14', by the United States gunboat *Octorara*. Upon examining her papers she was seized as a prize, as they established the fact that she was one of the numerous steamers at Nassau, loaded with arms and ammunition, which have been endeavoring to run the blockade. She is 194 tons, iron built, 50-horse power; was built at Paisley, and is nine years old. Vessel and cargo are valued at $250,000. Her cargo consists of small arms, saltpetre, salt, soldiers' buttons, shells, and various other goods suitable for the Southern market.

From Mr. JOHN A. JOHNSTONE, Acting-Master in the United States Navy, and Prize-Master of the *Tubal Cain*, we gather the following facts concerning the steamer, her seizure, her cargo, and the disposition made of each:

Capt. D. D. PORTER's flagship, the *Octorara*, of which Mr. JOHNSTONE is Acting-Master, first caught sight of the *Tubal-Cain* on the morning of the 24th of July. With English flag displayed, she was screwing along with the charitable intent of conveying to the Confederates a bountiful supply of sundry matters greatly desired by them. After a few moments cogitation, Capt. PORTER threw with significant warning, a rifled shot over the *Tubal Cain*, which had the immediate effect of stopping her progress and of lowering the neutral ensign.

First Lieut. GEO. BROWNE, with three boats' crews, armed, was sent to her, and having boarded her, examined her papers, and ordered the officers to go with him to Capt. PORTER.

The case appeared a plain one to that experienced officer, and he directed Master JOHNSTONE, with a prize-crew, to take the *Tubal Cain* to the Prize Commissioners at New-York.

She reached this port on Monday night at 8 o'clock, and now lies at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The Captain, J. W. STEELE, states that, after leaving Liverpool, he went to Nassau. There she remained about six weeks, and then cleared for St. Johns, New-Brunswick.

Her cargo consists of saltpetre, salt, boots, coats, buttons, saddlery, military stores, &c. Had she reached her destination, the cargo would be worth in the neighborhood of $250,000; here it will not probably reach half that amount. The *Tubal Cain* is an iron screw-steamer, of about 300 tons.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The British Schooner Agnes, of Nassau, and the Rebel Steamer Reliance.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The Navy Department has received a report from Lieut. ROGERS, commanding the United States steamer *Huntsville*, dated July 16, off Abaco Island, stating that he fell in with the British schooner *Agnes*, of Nassau, from Harbor Island. Her commander says she was loaded with sixty bales of cotton and forty barrels of resin. Finding on board the *Agnes* no clearance, charter-party, log-book, or other documentary proof of property, Lieut. ROGERS detained her as a prize, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

A later report from the same officer, dated July 21, states that he had captured the rebel steamer *Reliance*, just out from Dobay Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau with a cargo consisting of two hundred and forty-three bales of Sea Island cotton. The *Reliance* was commanded by Lieut. GLADDING, formerly of the United States Navy and the revenue service, and since the rebellion, in command of the schooner *Parliament*, in which he several times ran the blockade. Lieut. ROGERS towed the *Reliance* to Key West.

A Newspaper Mobbed in New-Brunswick for Advocating the Union.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, July 29.

The office of the St. Croix *Herald*, in St. Stephens, N. B., was again visited by a mob last night and the work of destruction this time is nearly complete.

Most of the type was knocked into "pi," the press injured, and much of the material was scattered outside, and thrown into the river.

The *Herald* is about the only newspaper in New-Brunswick that has advocated the Union cause, and hence the wrath of the Provincials against it.

The publication of the *Herald*, in consequence of this attack upon it, will be delayed several weeks.

The Case of Lieut. Hughes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is to certify that Lieut. ALBERT HUGHES, who was charged with the larceny of a gold watch at No. 19 University-place, and whose arrest you noticed in your paper, has been promptly acquitted of the charge. Without calling a solitary witness in his defence, the charge was, on examination of complainant in the case, at once dismissed, the only grounds for Lieut. HUGHES' arrest having been an unfounded and frivolous suspicion.

I am happy to add that gentlemen were present to testify to Lieut. HUGHES' respectability and honor as a gentleman and soldier, but it was not even necessary to offer their testimony to refute such a groundless accusation. JOSEPH BRECK, Counsel to Lieut. HUGHES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—Protect your health! No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, bruises